# The Huntingdon Journal.

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## The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

*Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.*

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at TWELVE AND A-HALF CENTS per line for the first insertion, SEVEN AND A-HALF CENTS for the second, and FIVE CENTS per line for all subsequent insertions.

Regular quarterly and yearly business advertisements will be inserted at the following rates :

| | 3 m | 6 m | 9 m | 1 y | | 3 m | 6 m | 9 m | 1 y |
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Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

*All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.*

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.



### Professional Cards.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa.
OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. CHALMERS JACKSON, Attorney at Law. Office with Wm. Dorris, Esq., No. 403, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
All legal business promptly attended to. [jan15

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office one door East of R. M. Speer's office. [Feb.5-1y

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
*Attorneys-at-Law,*
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

### Hotels.

JACKSON HOUSE.
FOUR DOORS EAST OF THE UNION DEPOT,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
A. B. ZEIGLER, Prop.
Nov12,'73-6m.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. GLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

### Miscellaneous.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, in Leister's Building (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,72.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on handand for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

HOFFMAN & SKEESE,
Manufacturers of all kinds of CHAIRS, and dealers in PARLOR and KITCHEN FURNITURE, corner of Fifth and Washington streets, Huntingdon, Pa. All articles will be sold cheap. Particular and prompt attention given to repairing. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. [jan.15,'73y

WM. WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURER OF
MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.
HEADSTONES, &C.,
HUNTINGDON, PA
STER PARIS CORNICES,
MOULDINGS. &C
ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Jan. 4, '71.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE
For all kinds of printing.

FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE


## The Muses' Bower.

[Original.]

### A Parody on John Anderson Me Jo.

BY THE BARD OF THE GLEN.

Each poet hath his day, John,
And so have I had mine,
But you can write away, John,
For you are in your prime.

But do not tire your brain, John,
By writing late at night,
There's nothing to be gain'd, John,
But wearing of the sight.

Go sooner to your bed, John,
And with the lark arise,
Then clear will be your head, John,
And bright will be your eyes.

And now that I've grown old, John,
My days are yet but few.
The muse, the pen, and all, John,
I give them up to you.

And when that I am dead, John,
You'll write a line for me,
Your name be at the head, John,
That all who read may see.

If you should go before, John,
Then I will do the same,
Your writing will be o'er, John,
But still will live your fame.

## The Story-Teller.

### A CLOSE SHOT.

Where the Kentucky cuts its way through the mountains, having upon either bank bold, rugged cliffs that lift their summits five hundred and a thousand feet, as the case may be, above the stream there lived, in early times, a settler by the name of Rufus Branson, who with his wife and only child, a charming girl of some eight or nine years, occupied a rude cabin at the base of a precipice a little back from the river.

Although greatly exposed to danger—the Indians at that time being plentiful throughout the region—he managed to live quietly for several years.

The Indians frequently visited the home of the rude hunter, and being always welcomed and provided with such food as might be in the larder, they maintained a very friendly attitude.

Especially were they fond of the child, Maggie, and more than one fierce warrior had been sitting on the grass in front of the cabin, listening to the childish prattle of the little one, or else engaged in making her some toy or plaything from twig or bark.

In this manner several years had been passed and Rufus Branson came to feel as secure as though he was within the walls of a frontier fort.

One evening Branson and his wife were seated near the door-way, when suddenly a shadow fell across the threshold, and the next moment a tall savage, whose reeling and blood-shot eye told that he was intoxicated, appeared, staggered to the log steps and threw himself upon them.

His first demand was for "fire water," which was, of course, refused on the plea that there was none in the house.

The Indian became cross and ugly, swearing with terrible oaths that if the liquor was not produced he would murder the household. Branson was a brave man and, although he dreaded the necessity, yet he saw that he would be compelled to take prompt steps to prevent the savage from executing his threats. Waiting until the warrior had made a demonstration—which he soon did by attempting to draw his tomahawk—Branson sprang upon him, knocked him down with a blow of his fist, and then disarmed and bound him where he lay. After a few minutes of futile efforts to free himself, the savage rolled over and sunk into a drunken slumber.

He did not waken until next morning, but before he did so the settler had quietly removed his bonds and restored his weapons, which he laid by the sleeper's side.

The savage, on waking, rose slowly to his feet, felt his rists, as though the thongs had left a feeling there, took up his weapons and, without speaking a word, left and disappeared in the timber that stood near by.

"What do you think of that?" asked the wife, turning to the husband with a scared look.

"Pshaw! don't trouble yourself about the drunken brute," answered the settler lightly; but, as he turned away and stepped into the yard, he muttered: "Like it! Well not much. The fellow must be watched. I was in hopes he would not remember; but that lump where my fist landed was enough, if nothing else, to recall the circumstances."

The summer passed; they saw the drunken guest no more. He failed to make his appearance. But as the leaves began to fall the settler, one day, while returning from hunting on the hills and passing through a dense piece of timber, caught sight of a figure lurking in the bushes, but which quickly disappeared when he advanced toward where it was. The figure was that of an Indian warrior, and Rufus Branson would have sworn that it was the Indian whom he had knocked down and bound the previous summer. The knowledge was not in any way comforting; hence he did not tell his wife of the discovery. It would alarm her, without, perhaps, any good result. He merely told her he had discovered bear tracks near by, and she and the child must stay within or close to the house when he was absent.

Several days afterward, Rufus Branson heard his dogs in the timber down by the river, and knowing that they never opened without good cause, he caught up his rifle and hastened to where they were barking. They had struck a fresh bear trail and as he arrived in sight they fairly lifted it, going on in a straight line down the river.

The chase had led him several miles and when at last he got in his shot that finished Bruin's career, he found that it was three or four o'clock in the afternoon.

Swinging his game to a sapling, out of reach of cat or wolf, he started for home to get the old gray mare and return and fetch it that night. Taking a short cut, he approached the cabin from the western side, where the timber grew heavy up to within a few rods of the building and consequently he could not see the clearing, or what might be transpiring there, until he passed through the wood.

Thus it was that when within but a very short distance from home he heard a wild, piercing shriek. He could guess that something terrible must be taking place beyond the screen of bushes and leaves.

Uttering a loud shout, that his presence might the sooner be made known, Branson sprang forward with the leaps of a wounded buck, a great fear at his heart, for he had only too clearly recognized in that scream the agonized voice of his wife. It took but a moment for him to clear the intervening timber and undergrowth, and as he dashed out into the clearing, holding his rifle ready for instant use, he comprehended in one swift glance all that had taken place and what was further to fear.

Near the end of the cabin, facing the cliffs of which I had spoken stood the mother, her face white as the dead, her arms outstretched, and her staring eyes fixed upon the precipitous height up which the form of an Indian warrior was struggling.

"My child! my child!" was all the woman said, and then Rufus Branson saw that the bundle borne in the Indian's arms was the form of their only child, little Maggie.

Firm of heart, and with nerves as steady as the rocks around, the father for a moment actually quailed and cowered under what his quick sense told him was the deadly peril of the little one.

But he was quick to recover.

The Indian was drawing away; step by step he was increasing the distance, and as he occasionally glanced backward the parents saw in his hideously painted countenance the fell purpose that actuated the abduction

"God and me!" Branson muttered as he raised his rifle, glanced through the sights, and touched the trigger.

The Indian started violently at the shot.

He was hit, but not badly, and with a yell of devilish triumph he passed upward.

"Too low by a couple of inches," said a low, calm voice at the settler's elbow.

Branson started as though he himself had been shot.

Where had that man came from? Who was he? Neither had seen him approach.

But there was no time for explanation. The stranger, a man rather below than above the ordinary height, whose fine, athletic form was fully displayed by the close fitting buckskin garments, stepped forward a few paces, and grimly planting his left foot in advance, threw up an unusually long rifle as though preparing to fire.

"For God's sake, stranger, be careful of my child!" cried Branson, while the agonized mother muttered an inaudible prayer.

"It's our only chance. I know that Indian," was the quick reply, and the sharp click of the hammer as it was drawn back told that the critical moment had come.

By this time the Indian had nearly reached the summit of the steep. That he was wounded now became evident, as upon a broad ledge of rock he rested a moment.

The opportunity was seized by the unknown.

Although the savage had taken the precaution to hold the child in front of him as a shield, covering nearly the whole of his brawny chest, but leaving his head uncovered, the stranger did not hesitate in making the shot. For one second, as it gained its position, the rifle wavered, and then instantly became as immovable as though held with a vise. With clasped hands and straining eyes the parents watched the statue-like form upon whose skill so much depended.

Suddenly a sharp report rang out, the white smoke drifted away, and as the vision became clear they saw the savage loose his hold upon the child, reel wildly for an instant, and then pitch forward upon the rocks. It may be imagined that the father was not long in reaching the place where the child lay, and in a few moments the little one was in its mother's arms.

"Tell us who you are, that we may know what name to mingle with our prayers," said the mother, as the stranger prepared to depart.

"My name is Daniel Boone," he said, and was gone.

## Reading for the Million.

### Brain Power.

The fact that Mechella, the criminal who was executed in Hudson City, N. J., recently, was the possessor of an extraordinary heavy and well-developed brain has puzzled the experts, and seems likely to lead to an interesting inquiry. The claim was made for this prisoner that his actions showed him to be a man of deficient intelligence, and that owing to his partially idiotic condition he was not morally responsible for his acts, and should not be hung. The New Jersey Court of Pardons would not, however, entertain this appeal. A post mortem examination showed Mechella's brain to weigh 51 grains and 1 scruple; a weight which has been only exceeded in one instance. Daniel Webster's brain—the heaviest of any recorded—although there have very possibly been heavier ones—weighed but two or three scruples more than that of the Finish murderer. Furthermore, as far as present knowledge of the subject extends, the shrewdest anatomist, with it alone before him, and lacking all particulars of the person who had once carried it about him, would have pronounced it, without hesitation, the brain of a man of compelling intellect. So much for cornered wisdom! This case shows, once more, how easily the most earnest theories relating to the connection of mind and matter may be overturned. It must be said that there is little ignorance among students on this subject. There is such an evident mystery about the matter that it would be very surprising to learn that there has been a radical misconception of the nature of the brain function, or even to know that the brain is a mere receiver, instead of being as now supposed, the originator of nervous force. The Mechella case would appear to offer one more proof that intellectual power by no means depends on the size of the brain. Instances have heretofore been adduced to show this, but the latest evidence is always the best. Very recently a measurement of Prof. Aggassiz's brain showed that while the organ was large and healthy, it did not approach the huge brains of which special account has been kept. Mechella's brain was many grains heavier that than of one of the brighest geniuses of our times.

THE ADVERTISER who says he dosen't see the use of a standing advertisement—snaps his fingers and says he wouldn't give *that* for one—prefers to speak to the people through the newspapers once in a while in a news-like way, to just keep them in mind of him—this man don't consider. He contradicts his own opinion the very first time he goes from home. In a strange place, the newspaper is his directory. If he wants to buy a carpet, or a cook stove, or a book, or a dress, or get a suit of clothes, or have his watch fixed, or his hair cut, or a pair of boots, or a box of cigars—he looks for an advertisement. Finding one that looks fair and business-like, he don't ask questions, but goes and buys. This man has friends who like what he's bought, and the next time they go to that place they are likely to seek out that merchant. In this way many an one has become famous in his line of business. A single sale of this sort has been the means of making many a man's fortune.

## Speech of Hon. Charles Albright, Delivered in the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Speaker, as early as the 4th of December of this session I introduced a bill, No. 42, providing for the free transmission through the mails of newspapers in the counties where the same are published, and also for the free exchange of papers and periodicals between publishers. It is as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the publishers of newspapers and periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication; and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. The publishers of weekly newspapers may send to each actual subscriber within the county where their papers are printed and published one copy thereof free of postage.

SEC. 2. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of the foregoing section be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

I did this in deference to a general public sentiment in its behalf, and because the people never favored the legislation which compelled them to pay postage on their home papers. The people are the losers by the present law much more than the publishers of newspapers. Since the introduction of bill No. 42 I have received numerous letters from different parts of the country urging the speedy passage of the same. It was referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and that committee, before the holiday recess, reported the bill now under consideration, and which in its third section imbodies the principles of the bill which I had the honor to introduce.

I propose at this point briefly to refer to the history of legislation upon this subject, to show that the newspaper was always under the friendly tutelage of Congress. The twenty-first section of the act of February 20, 1792, provides:

That every printer of newspapers may send one paper to each and every other printer of newspapers within the United States, free of postage, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe.

Section 21 of the act of May 8, 1794, re-enacted the same.

Section 4 of the act of March 4, 1845, is as follows:

That all newspapers of no greater size or superficies than nineteen hundred square inches may be transmitted through the mail by the editors or publishers thereof to all subscribers or other persons within thirty miles of the city or town or other place in which the paper is or may be printed, free of any charge for postage whatever.

This is the first law that allowed subscribers (within thirty miles of the place where the paper was published) to receive it postage free. It embraced daily papers, and was not confined to county lines. This law continued in force six years—as to daily papers, to March 3, 1851.

Section 35 of the act of March 3, 1863, after regulating the postage on newspapers, periodicals, &c., provides as follows:

But the publishers of weekly newspapers may send to each actual subscriber within the county where their papers are printed and published one copy thereof free of postage.

This law confines its privileges to weekly papers, and makes the county line, instead of thirty miles, the limit. Section 3 of the act of July 27, 1868, modifies section 35 of the act of March 3, 1863, as follows:

But nothing in this act shall be so construed as to require carriers to distribute said papers unless postage is paid upon them at a rate of five cents per quarter, &c.

The act of January 31, 1873, swept out of existence all franking laws and privileges, and went further than many of the enemies of the franking privilege desired. The people now demand a restoration of this privilege, and I am gratified to know that in all the speeches which have been made upon the bill under consideration no voice has been raised against this provision. The Postmaster-General concedes the fact that he never desired the adverse legislation on newspapers, and does not now object to its restoration. The honorable Speaker of the House, [Mr. Blaine,] in a letter dated December 17, 1873, says:

If I would vote for any possible exception to the rule of uniform and universal payment of postage it would be in favor of newspaper exchanges and the free circulation of county papers within their own bailiwicks.

It is not necessary here to speak of the power of the press and the influence it exerts in the education of the masses either for the right or wrong. If it is true that the press is corrupt and unreliable, public men have had much to do in giving it its present status; but certain it is that you will not elevate and improve it by hostile and unfriendly legislation.

I take it for granted then that so much of this bill as relates to newspapers will become a law. We see that these concessions to the cause of popular education have existed for many years and have met the prompt approval of some of the wisest statesmen with which our country has been blessed. In view of this fact, Mr. Speaker, I am led to the conclusion that these excellent provisions must have been inadvertently swept away by the besom of economy that was set in operation by the popular call for reformation in the extravagant practices which had of late years grown out of the injudicious use of the franking privilege. They met this fate from the fact that newspapers were transmitted in company with matter which had fallen into disgrace by obtruding itself into the mail-bags and showing a pass instead of paying fare; like the tame goose in the fable, they had their necks wrung for having been found in bad company.

Mr. Speaker, the other question is, whether the things named in the first section of the bill under discussion shall be allowed to pass through the mail without charge, or whether the people shall have them; because it seems to me that unless provision is made to send them out they had better not be procured. If the only idea upon this subject is saving money, then the best road to travel in is to take a cross and near cut and dispense altogether with the printing and publishing of the things named in the section to which I have referred. If we print and procure them, then the means ought to be provided for their distribution; otherwise they become waste material. The repeal of the franking privilege puts this whole matter in an anomalous position, as I shall endeavor to show in the course of my remarks.

Mr. Speaker, if I understand the policy of the Government with regard to the management of the Post-Office Department, it has been more with the object of accommodating the people in the speedy, safe, and certain transmission of mail matter than with a view of raising revenue, and hence efforts have never been specially made for having the Post-Office Department make money, because it has at all times been in the power of the Government to make large revenues out of the Post-Office Indeed the machinery of this Department is peculiarly fitted and adopted to this purpose, but the history of the Post-Office Department shows that a constant and steady reduction and equalization of the rates of postage has been going on. Within my recollection letter postage has been reduced from twenty-five cents to three cents. This has been done because the Post-Office Department stands before the world as a benefactor and educator, by bringing intelligence to almost every door at a rate much cheaper than individual or corporate influence could accomplish it, while the benefits it dispenses inure alike to the rich and poor, yet particularly is it the friend of the poor, because the concessions in the way of cheap postage and of affording mail facilities in remote and sparsely settled portions of the country are directly in the interests of the hardy and enterprising pioneer; and the same may be said with regard to the free-delivery system in the large cities. The free-delivery system brings the post-office to every fireside in the cities at an extra cost now of about $2,000,000 per annum.

It is not a question of so much importance, then, whether the revenues of the Post-Office Department pay the expenses of the Post-Office Department, as it is whether the revenues of the Government generally pay the expenses of the Government. How any money is made for the Government by the Executive Departments thereof using postal stamps in their official correspondence instead of an autograph frank is not readily comprehended, or how the use of stamps checks abuse. When the franking privilege existed all matter sent through the mail by the Departments of the Government went free. The use of stamps makes the cost to the Government no less. In all the discussion upon this subject I have failed to discover where the saving of money comes in; nor have I been able to find where the Postmaster General has elucidated the matter, except upon the principle that it pays to rob Peter to pay Paul. The Executive Departments of the Government still frank, but under another name—a stamp instead of an autograph. The stamping business costs thousands of dollars more annually than the autographing did, but Uncle Sam foots the bill as before for carrying the mail. There may be great wisdom in all this, but the progress of the masses has been too slow to comprehend it, and hence they can but look on the car as it passes by, and wonder.

In this light, then, can it be fairly and truly said that anything has been gained by the abolition of the franking privilege? I hear gentlemen say that the franking privilege was a good thing, but that its abuses broke it down. I admit this; but tell me what good thing you could have if the abuse of it was a conclusive argument for its abolition and removal? This bill is an attempt at a partial restoration of the franking privilege, with the abuses cut off. Franking, as exercised by Congress, was instrumental in the dissemination of intelligence among the people. It is suggested by some that everybody was not supplied with the same document, and that therefore the system worked unequally and unjustly, and should not be even partially restored. Well, sir, if there is any force in this argument, it might apply to the abolition of Congress itself. Because everybody cannot be elected to Congress at the same time, nobody ought to be, and therefore there should be no Congress.

I think every member on this floor experiences this truth, that it is a little easier to supply a constituent with a public document than to procure a seat in this House. You provide for the printing of the *Congressional Record*; you donate to each member twenty-five copies or more; you do it out of the people's money. Now, it is understood that each member will distribute these among such persons as he sees fit, and where he thinks they will do the most good. If the argument of the gentlemen on the other side of this question is worth anything, there ought to be enough *Records* provided to furnish one to each constituent, or none. This statement shows the absurdity of the argument. It is to be presumed that a member of Congress ought to have some little sense and discretion in the distribution of such documents as he may be intrusted with.

The truth is, that all persons connected with the Government are endowed with the privilege of franking except Senators and members of the House of Representatives in Congress, and their Secretary and clerks; that is, they are supplied with frank-stamps at the expense of the Government. The stamping army now consists of forty thousand men and women, to say nothing of boys and girls, and I suppose it is growing daily. All, or nearly all, Government officials are mustered on the stamp-rolls except Congressmen. Official stamps are authorized, because public servants ought not to be called upon or excepted to pay postage upon correspondence relating to public business, and because it is safe to trust everybody in the public service except Senators and members of the House of Representatives. The Petroleum V. Nasbys, postmasters at confederate cross-roads, can be safely intrusted with the necessary stamps for their official correspondence, even if they should perchance occasionally write letters to their friends, the Deacon Pograms.

If Congressmen have constituents—and it is to be presumed that most of us have—a few to whom we must write and send public documents occasionally, we may safely be entrusted with the privilege, if we buy the necessary stamps, for sending them through the mail. If the American Congress cannot respect itself, the people will not, much.

Mr. Speaker, if I may be permitted to say it, I think there is very little strength in the statement that public documents ought not to be distributed gratuitously unless enough are provided to send one to each tax-payer or voter, but that they ought only to be sold. It was well said by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Cannon] that there can be no law, however just, that will work perfect equity in all respects.

I will illustrate what I mean. Take the Agricultural Report. Several of these sent to a few practical and intelligent men in a township, who generally make such use of them as will bless and benefit their entire community, will do fully as much as if every man in the township had one, and in that way useful knowledge is disseminated, the nation profited, and the material interests of the country advanced. The same is true with many other documents, and particularly with packages of seeds, cuttings, roots, and scions. To supply every voter with each article would bankrupt the nation worse than the war.

If this whole business is to be regulated upon the principle of money saving only, stop the printing of documents. Stop sending out packages of seeds, &c. You cannot send a quart of wheat to every farmer; and if you cannot, then, according to the argument of the apostle of the grangers, you ought to send to nobody. This point can never be reached unless you can turn back the finger of progress on the dial-plate of time. The argument closes in upon you. You must follow it up by doing away with the Department of Agriculture, of Signal Service, and other departments of useful and scientific information. Thereby you can make the greatest saving, and blind but stupid equity can be measured out to everybody, and nobody will be benefited, but everybody injured.

Some statements have been made with regard to the expense of printing and binding of congressional documents during this debate which are wide of the mark. To correct these, I propose to read the following extract from a letter from Hon. A. M. Clapp, Congressional Printer, under date of December 27, 1873:

Appropriation for the printing and binding for the Government for several years has been about $2,000,000 per annum. During the last year, ending September 30, the amount expended for printing and binding for Congress was $874,998.27.

For all the Executive Departments, including the judiciary and the Government Printing Office, was $1,210,229.77.

It is but truth to state that the printing and binding for the executive and judicial departments include all blanks, blank-books, &c., required for the business of the Government here and elsewhere throughout the country.

The Department of Agriculture also is supplied with all its printing and binding from this office.

It is apparent from the records of this office that the greater part of the $2,000,000 appropriated for the public printing and binding is absorbed by the Executive Departments of the Government, instead of being, as is stated in the paragraph quoted above, "expended for public documents which have gone through the mails free."

From a careful examination and analysis of the books of this office, it appears that of the $874,998.27 expended in 1873 for all the printing and binding for Congress, the amount absolutely used for the printing and binding of extra numbers of documents "which have gone through the mails free" is $518,394.12, which, instead of being the greater part of the $2,000,000 appropriated and expended for the public printing and binding, is really only one-fourth of the entire amount. Of the above amount, $155,751.84 have been expended for the census of 1870.

Now, sir, while I have no anxiety or desire for a restoration of the franking privilege for myself, so far as it relates to my little correspondence, I do think that if we authorize the printing of public documents and the maintaining of the Department of Agriculture and other valuable and important Bureaus of the Government to furnish such information for the people at great expense, we ought to provide some means whereby we can send out the documents and the seeds, information, &c., from the Departments so that they may do the good we expect from them. Believing that this will be right and that the people will justify it, I shall vote for the pending bill. If it is considered unwise to provide the money to send out these documents, then we had better retrace our steps.

The appropriations for the Department of Agriculture last year were $127,550, and I believe the people have more than realized this amount out of the knowledge they acquired from this source. I believe in wise, liberal, and judicious legislation; and I believe this bill points in that direction, and I shall vote for it. I have no objection to putting the daily papers on the free list.

## The Girls.

### SOME ADVICE BY A WOMAN.

AN OLD LADY'S ADVICE.—"Now, John, listen to me, for I am older than you are, or I couldn't be your mother. Never do you marry a young woman, John, before you have contrived to happen at the house at least four times before breakfast. You should know how late she lies in bed in the morning. You should take care to surprise her, so that you can see her in morning dress, and observe her occupation when she is not expecting you. If possible, you should be where you could plainly hear the morning conversation between her and her mother. If she is ill-natured and snappish to her mother, so she will be to you, depend upon it."—*Waverly.*

Profound, truly; particularly the declaration that the old lady is older than her son, or she couldn't be his mother. Good advice it may be; but, girls, how are you to become enlightened

CONCERNING JOHN?

or are you to take it for granted that he is all right? Perhaps you consider it a matter of minor importance that you should know about him beforehand. Seeing him three or four times before breakfast will not help you, should you attempt to investigate. How can you find out his disposition and habits? How are you to know whether he intends to support you, or has planned for you to gain a livelihood for both? Perhaps he can almost take care of himself, and you may help a little.

It is generally understood that each takes the other for better or worse; surely neither should look for or expect perfection. Even were it possible to obtain, who, in their sober senses, on mature consideration, would for a moment wish it? Who could abide

A PERPETUAL REPROACH?

who would not willingly—nay, gladly—see such treasure take to itself wings and fly away—to Heaven?

Now, so long as Susan cannot follow John to his haunts, in order to gain information in regard to his habits, mode of life and various other little items; cannot tell whether the gallant and affectionate lover will wear the bonds matrimonial right royally; does not know whether the fret and worry of every-day life will develop nobler traits and loftier aims, or if, on the contrary, that shall prove but dross that she counted gold,—why should John's mamma be so anxious for him to go early in the morning in order to play the spy on Susan's movements? Why should he not take his chances as well as she?

Now, girls, my advice is: Should any such person show himself, on any such errand, at your kitchen-door, at the break of day, and find you the very quintessence of neatness, your face covered with smiles, and hands with biscuit dough, all things favorable, and should he, his visage aglow with satisfaction, signify that "Barkis is willin', "—or, in other words, ask you to marry him,—turn your back to him at once with

A DECIDED NO.

He will make a selfish, indolent, parsimonious husband, who will, in all probability, be asking, three months after you are married, if not sooner: "What in the world has become of that pound of sugar I brought home a month and a half ago?" or, "What did you do with that quarter of a dollar I gave you last week?"

He will oversee the kitchen work, have his fingers in every pie, and weary you with his everlasting talk of wastefulness and extravagance. In fact, such men as John make the very worst kind of husbands; they

TAKE TO MEANNESS NATURALLY.

Many of both sexes are deceived, it is true; nor can it, taking human nature into account, be otherwise. The result is, some go through life with bowed heads, and hearts full of bitterness; while others, if possible, profit by the divorce laws, and others still elope forthwith, *a la* free love; and thus it will be so long as the world stands. A sorry state of affairs, I admit, but who is to be censured?

The old Serpent, or Eve? Not Adam, of course, because "The woman gave unto me, and I did eat."

Answer the question as you may, the facts are the same, and, if either sex is to be deceived, disappointed and duped, I prefer it should be the rougher one. They easily throw it off; they go out into the air and sunlight (and God's blessed sunlight causes many a burden to be more lightly borne); they mingle with their fellows; business matters divert their attention, and they are usually not so crushed (there are exceptions, it is true) that they cannot enjoy their cigar, the club-room or saloon, or, it is just possible, the society of some interesting lady friend, to whom they look unutterable things, or at least those not lawful to be uttered under the circumstances, and sigh as they think of "what might have been."

But, girls, if you marry one who proves indifferent to you, whose habits are bad, and whose soul is small, and you find yourselves neglected and uncared for,

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Why, wait upon John, care for the children, and through a monotonous routine of duties with a heart full of pain and every nerve unstrung (and how these little daily dutie stings and irritate when the soul is crying out for rest!), when one would fain bury her face in her hands, and think, and weep, until at least comparative quiet comes; until she can look upward with the eye of faith, and feel that "Jesus knows it all."

Do not be in haste to marry, nor fancy it is the main road to happiness. There are but too many pitfalls in the way, that are not discovered until it is too late to retrace one's steps.

THERE ARE MEN WITH NOBLE SOULS,

who live pure, unselfish lives, and who will shield their loved ones in their strong arms, and hold them in the innermost recesses of their hearts; who disdain not to show their appreciation of little kindnesses, and in whose presence there is no restraint.

Little golden heads are pressed to the cheek of such a man; tiny, dimpled hands stroke his hair; even baby crows a welcome. The wife does not look askance to see if husband is in good humor; too well she knows his untiring love. The day's golden hours are when husband and father has come.

Upon such men, be they peer or peasant, Nature has set her seal of royalty; but such a one never in his life played the part of spy or evesdropper.

Beware, girls, of these Johns, and never marry for a home. Be independent;

CHOOSE SOME VOCATION;

be workers—self supporting. Pay no attention to all this talk about being good housekeepers, nor be afraid to say that you do not understand it, if such is the case. Walk in the plain path of duty if it be directly through the valley of Humiliation; do not shrink; light will come by and by—a change for the better; or, mayhap, the work considered a burden may anon prove a source of delight.

If housework be the duty nearest to you, do it by all means; but if you are permitted a choice, and talents and inclination lead you into an entirely different path, do not hesitate, nor bury your gifts in a napkin, in order to fit yourselves for the possible contingency of being elected housewives for John. Make the most of yourselves; do right in the sight of God; be fully pursuaded in your own minds; and each of you is

A POWER IN YOURSELF.

You are now bearing many self imposed burdens, which help to defeat your plans for usefulness. Remove from your heads some of the numberless superfluities that have long wearied them; be content to wear shoes with but a reasonable amount of heel; if you wish to walk on stilts, do not in any way have them attached to your ordinary dress; and, above all things, abolish—or, if that be impossible, at least loosen—the corset, so that you can breathe freely; do this and you can think and work with ease,—rise higher and higher in the vocation you have chosen, and never fear but the place you seek will be yours when you are prepared for it.

God made you girls to be

FREE AND HAPPY,

aye, as free as the fresh, wild wind, that wanders where it will,—now through the deep, dark forest, where grow the ferns and lily-bells, and anon over the fields of bright-blossoming clover, blessing and cheering all in its way,—a type of full unfettered joyousness.

Do not be tempted to marry a John, who will deprive you of this freedom,—one who will wish you to sink your individuality into his own narrow-mindedness. Remember, a life of cheerful, self-reliant effort is far better than to be an unappreciated, neglected wife, and, if it be your lot to mate with one of the nobler type of men, you are the better fitted, by previous years of self-sustained endeavor, to stand by his side in life's conflict.—*Mrs. O. E. Snyder, in Chicago Tribune.*

## Failures in Business.

The man who has never failed in business cannot possibly know whether he is honest or not, cannot possibly know whether he has any "grit" in him, or is worth a button. It is the man who fails, and then rises, who is really great in his way.

Peter Cooper failed in making hats, failed as a cabinet maker, locomotive builder and grocer; but as often as he failed he "tried and tried again," until he could stand upon his feet alone, and then crowned his victory by giving a million dollars to help the poor boys in times to come.

Patrick Henry failed at everything he undertook, until he made himself the orator of his age and nation.

The founder of the Herald kept on failing and sinking money for ten years, and then made one of the most profitable newspapers on earth.

Stephen A. Douglass made dinner tables, bed steads and bureaus for many long years before he made himself a giant on the floor of Congress.

Abraham Lincoln failed to make both ends meet by chopping wood, failed to earn his salt in the galley-slave life of a Mississippi flat boatman; he had not even wit enough to run a grocery, and yet he made himself the grandest character of the nineteenth century.

Gen. Grant failed at everything except smoking cigars; he learned to tan hides, but could not sell leather enough to purchase a pair of breeches; a dozen years ago he "brought up" on top of a wood pile, teaming it to town for forty dollars a month, and yet he is one of the great soldiers of the age, and is now the honored head of a great nation.

The lesson for every young man is this: As long as you have health and power to do, go ahead; if you fail at one thing, try another, and a third—a dozen even. Look at the spider: nineteen times it tried to throw its web to a place of attachment, and on the twentieth it succeeded. The young man who has the "gift of continuance" is the one whose foot will some day stand on high ground, and will be able to breast the angry waters of human engagement.—Journal of Health.

## Tit-Bits Taken on the Fly.

Adam was the first trader. He sold us all for an apple.

The New York *Arcadian* is about to give up the ghost.

There are several very angry people in the State of Massachusetts.

Disreli is getting his new broom ready for a clean Conservative sweep.

The Third National Prison Reform Congress will meet at St. Louis, May 13.

Love me, love my dog. The Virginia Legislature has refused to impose a dog tax.

The Ohio saloon keepers are crying out with one voice—Di-o Lewis. But Lewis won't di-o.

A South Carolina legislator has introduced "a bill to rejuice the bounding debt of the Stait."

Lucifer matches were taxed last year $1,500,000. The report does not give the tax on matrimonial matches.

The New York *Graphic* wants the Centennial celebration in that city by having a grand explosion of the Hell Gate rocks.

Mark Twain's jumping frog may take a back seat. At Waupun, Wis., seven young females recently had a jumping match.

And now a ring among the claimants for the Geneva award has been discovered, and a Congressional investigation is threatened.

College commencements are not very far off, and po

# The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

**Wednesday Morning, March 11, 1874.**

**Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.**


## Laws Relating to Newspaper Subscriptions and Arrearages.

The following is the law relating to newspapers and subscribers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription,
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills, and ordered them discontinued.
4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The Courts have decided that "refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.
6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.
7. If subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice to the publisher, at the end of their time, if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it on, and the subscriber will be responsible until an express notice, with payment of all arrears, is sent to the publisher.

## THE ORPHAN SCHOOL SCANDAL.

The Committee to investigate the charges of immorality against A. L. Guss, late Principal of the Cassville Soldiers' Orphan School, adjourned on Saturday afternoon last, to meet in Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 19th inst., to hear the argument of counsel. The Committee, at the last meeting, examined a large number of witnesses on the part of the defence, principally assailing the character of the four leading witnesses of the prosecution for truth and veracity. This was principally done by calling "sixteeners" to prove the character of the young girls for truth and veracity while at school, several years ago, and by calling others to assail George W. McEldowney, similarly, who had given damaging testimony. A. L. Guss was, as a last resort, put on the stand and endeavored, in a three hours' effort, to explain away the chain of facts and circumstances which had been slowly and surely closing in upon him, and where this could not be done he made flat denials. He started out under very unfavorable circumstances, by having to admit that he had sworn to a material fact in the Guss-Wharton libel suit, in which he had been flatly contradicted by three unimpeached witnesses. He made some very damaging admissions which of themselves ought to be sufficient to remove the school from under his control.

At the close of his long and tedious explanations, denials and admissions the prosecution began to rebut, and in a short time their leading witnesses, sustained by as good men and women as there are in Blair and Huntingdon counties, came out grandly. Every witness assailed was vindicated and corroborated, and a mountain of additional evidence rolled up that swept away the little screens set up by the defense like chaff before the mighty whirlwind. Never, in the history of investigations, was a determined defense swept away so effectually. Not a foot of foundation was left to cling to, besides this the testimony of Albert Handcuff was corroborated by others. And yet the brute, who was so signally exposed, had the audacity to insult his accusers, to join in disgusting levity and to parade his hideous person in the presence of all respectable people, unabashed.

These comments are not intended to be discourteous to the Committee, nor do we wish to anticipate their action, we simply give our impressions, and the impressions of others, of the case, believing that our readers expect as much from us who were instrumental in stirring the powers that be into action. We believe that the position taken by the JOURNAL has been vindicated an hundred fold, and we feel proud that we took the position in regard to the matter which we did. And we hope that the prurient prudes who thought our paper was indelicate, and denounced it, but who never lifted a finger to break up the vilest system of debauchery of this age, will have the manliness to accredit us with having done morality and religion a service.

In doing what we did we knew that the task was a very delicate one. We felt that we could scarcely make a charge against the Reverend (?) brute without casting reflections upon some of the unfortunate girls who had been placed under his tutorage. This grieved us much, but we thought that no honest person would question our motives, and that time would vindicate us. The beast was not slow to avail himself of our delicate position, and with all the energy which he could command, he set about endeavoring to create the impression that our article directed against him was a direct assault upon the Soldiers' Orphans, and that it was their fight. He instigated some of those whom he misled to attempt an assault upon us—he having paid for a couple of cowhides for this purpose, which are now in our possession—which failed. We attached little blame to the young men and young women who were the instruments thrust forward to do his work, and, if they had asked us then, in a gentlemanly or ladylike manner, unaccompanied by a threat, we could have satisfied them of our good intentions, and would at once have made all the necessary public explanation, thro' the columns of our paper, that they could have asked of us, but they pursued an unwise policy, and we became inflexible. A threat is a very bad weapon to use with us—it never succeeds. The matter is over now, and all the participants are heartily ashamed of it, and we most heartily forgive the innocent orphans concerned, and invite all around to see us when next they, or any of them, visit Huntingdon.

The Committee, of which Senator Anderson, of Allegheny, is Chairman, came here disinterested parties, in search of truth, and never did men give a more patient and impartial hearing than did these gentlemen. They gave the defense every latitude. They allowed a hundred witnesses, partizans and persons furnishing supplies to the school, living in out-of-the-way places, to be called to swear to Guss' character for morality in the neighborhood in which he and they lived, but they would not hear one of the hundreds on the other side. They gave the whole subject such a patient investigation as is seldom accorded by Legislative Committees, and they deserve the respect and thanks of every good citizen of the Commonwealth. Senator Anderson especially deserves the thanks of the Soldiers for his efforts to protect the off-spring of their deceased comrades from insult and reproach. We will lay the report of the Committee before our readers as soon as received.

## PARTIZAN SUPPORT: WE DEMAND IT.

In last week's issue of the JOURNAL we copied an article on "Party Patronage," from the Blair County *Radical*, which we fully endorsed. We now desire to put our position upon this matter a little more pointedly, so "that the wayfaring man, though a fool," may comprehend it.

There has been, heretofore, the most lax system of political morals in Huntingdon county, as applied to the Republican party, that has ever come to our knowledge.—There has scarcely been any party organization, save in name. Men claim to be Republicans, and ask the support of us and others, who vote as often the Democratic ticket as they do that of the party to which they profess to belong. Men support the Democratic ticket one year and ask the Republican party to nominate them for offices of importance the next.—They stand idly by and do nothing from one year to another, and yet when there are any fat offices to be filled they thrust men, who have been active workers, aside and push themselves in. They work like beavers for themselves and do nothing for anybody else or the party. Such conduct is simply intolerable, and no party can sanction it and live. And as far as we are concerned, we will support no man of this character. We care not who he is. We insist upon it that no man has any claim upon the party, FOR ANY POSITION, *who has not EARNED IT by hard work for the party.* Men who push themselves forward, without having earned what they aim to secure, *are mere frauds!* These be plain words, but we know that we are dealing with a gigantic evil that, if not checked, in a few years must ruin the Republican party in this county, as it will ruin it wherever such a policy is countenanced.

Follow one of the characters above described into office. As soon as he is elected he thanks his stars that he has successfully run the gauntlet, forgets those who labored and spent their money for him; forgets the party that was magnanimous enough to give him a nomination; if he controls any patronage he ascertains whether he cannot get some Democratic friend to do it for less than those who spent their money, exhausted their stock of quibbles, and invoked the party machinery to secure his election. In short, as soon as he is inducted into office he forgets every reciprocal obligation to his party and his friends. This, of course, is black ingratitude. But it is an every day occurrence. We have labored, racked our brains, exhorted and entreated Republicans to vote for people, and thereby secured their election, who, as soon as they were installed in office, would turn about and pay no more attention to the vital interests of the party, nor to our interests—to whom they owed their election—than if they were not of us or did not know that they were the mere creatures of circumstances. Of course we have never been caught a second time, nor while we can command our senses is it probable that we will be! We say now, so that there may be no misunderstanding, *that we will support no man for office that will not support us!* We are expected to keep up the party organization by means of the position we occupy, and so long as we continue to do this properly to the satisfaction of a majority of the party, any stroke levelled at us, by those who ask favors at the hands of the party, is a stroke at the party. We shall so regard it, and when an opportunity is afforded we will resent it!

We will sum up our position in a few words: A man, who has not labored for the party, should not receive partizan rewards, and the converse. A man, who is elected to office, should never cease to labor for the party nor to support its friends. These propositions are mere acts of justice and gratitude. If men who receive the rewards of the party do not keep up the party organization who in the world will? Can men who receive no advantages from the party be expected to do it? Certainly not. The love of principle must be very strong, indeed, when such presumption can be indulged.

We insist upon it that every Republican office-holder in Huntingdon county, and every man expecting to receive a nomination at the hands of the party, must prove himself worthy of the party by doing such work as is to be done and by supporting those who do the largest share of the work.

We dismiss this matter for the present. We may have occasion to allude to it again, and if we do, we may be extremely pointed.

☞ We publish the Legislative Apportionment Bill, as reported by Senator Rutan, in another column. The Senatorial district is the most unsatisfactory to the Republicans of Huntingdon county that could be framed, and we do hope that our member will be able to secure a more acceptable district. The true Republicans of this county have been laboring for years to get rid of the influence of the Woods League, which, with the aid of the same influence in Mifflin county, has been able to do so much mischief, and now when we are about to get rid of it in this county, we are to be tied up to Mifflin county to enable it to cut us to pieces.—Gentlemen of the Legislature, save us from such a fate. Any other county but Mifflin, if you please. Better a Democratic district at once.

Gen. Harry White aspires to Senator Scott's place in the United States Senate. We can't see it in that light.—*Tyrone Herald.*

Nor we. Hon. John Scott is an honor to the State, an able Senator, and has acquired a national reputation as one of our wisest and best lawmakers, and the great State of Pennsylvania owes it to her citizens, and the country, to return him to the place he now so fitly adorns.—*Hollidaysburg Register.*

☞ Ex-President Millard Fillmore died at Buffalo, New York, on the 8th, inst.

## SENATOR SCOTT'S APPEAL.

Seldom has the Senate of the United States been favored with so terse and forcible, eloquent and logical an argument as was that delivered on Friday last by the Hon. John Scott, of this State, on the subject of the Centennial. It is quite true that the Senator had for his theme a subject all aglow with the inspiration of patriotism. Yet, he did not, as he excusably might have done, launch into a sea of popular platitudes and indulge in what is generally known as a Fourth-of-July oration.

Choosing, and very properly, too, to discuss the vital subject under discussion in a cold and logical manner, relying solely upon the facts and merits, and not upon the tempting patriotic surroundings of the great cause in hand, Senator Scott cannot have failed to have carried conviction to the minds and hearts of every one of his august hearers.

In reply to the distinguished senior Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Scott forcibly, yet justly, remarked that

If Boston had been agreed upon as the place for holding the exhibition there would have been no adverse resolution in the Massachusetts Legislature. If the international exhibition failed it would be because Congress refused to comply with the obligations resting upon it to make it a success. He had understood from the Board of Finance that if Congress would appropriate $3,600,000—half of the amount payable this year, and the remainder the year after—the exhibition would be made a success.

Truthfully, too, our Senator observed that the people of Pennsylvania regarded the proper celebration of July 4, 1876, as a grand national, not a State project. No words more pertinent to the subject could have well been uttered, and Messrs. Sumner and Thurman cannot do better than ponder well upon them. Massachusetts and Ohio, California and South Carolina have as much at stake as has the Keystone State. Nay, more, for Pennsylvanians and Philadelphians, the custodians of Independence Hall, have already given freely of their means for the honor of the nation. In the language of Senator Scott

Pennsylvania had done more than she promised, and he trusted now the matter would receive the indorsement of Congress, and our great nation would stand up the admiration of the whole world. The exhibition was not a Pennsylvania project, but a grand national project, and if it failed the skirts of Pennsylvania would be cleared from disgrace. The panic had prevented subscriptions to the enterprise. The people of Pennsylvania regarded it as a national enterprise, and had at heart the honor of the nation as well as that of their own State.

Gracefully Senator Scott expressed the hope that the Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, would be ppresent in Philadelphia during the progress of this Centennial celebration for the purpose of addressing the many thousands that would be assembled to hear him.

Lastly, Mr. Scott asked that Congress should appoopriate a sum of money for the national enterprise, an amount commensurate with the grandeur of the project—an appropriation worthy of the honor of the nation—pecuniary aid in quantity sufficient not to be dwarfed by the liberal contributions already freely given by the people of Pennsylvania, not for the advancement of their own glory, but for the honor of the Union.

Senator John Scott, for his masterly effort in behalf of the Centennial, deserves the thanks and applause, not only of his constituents, but every American and of friends of freedom the wide world over.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

☞ Speaking of the debate on the Centennial question, the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: On Friday last the Senate of the United States, for the first time, listened, with close attention and interest, to a statement of the history, condition, and prospects of the work of preparation for the Centennial Exhibition. This was presented in the able and eloquent response of Senator Scott to a speech just delivered by Senator Sumner. The distinguished Senator from Massachusetts had undertaken to prove that the Exhibition was never intended to be "International" in its character, and that Congress should not be called upon to appropriate any money towards defraying the expenses.

This elicited from Mr. Scott a full history of the legislation on the subject, and never was refutation more complete, and it was as courteous as it was overwhelming.

The eloquence of this masterly argument we have been obliged to pass with the merest incidental mention, but that, with its clear, complete, conclusive presentation of the whole subject to an attentive and evidently sympathizing Senate, made the pulses of the Pennsylvanians present quicken with pride and satisfaction.

☞ When men are candidates for office, the newspaper is an important auxiliary to success, and the first thing an aspirant for official honors looks after as soon as he has made up his mind to be a candidate, is the support of his party paper. If he fails, he thinks his chances of success are not encouraging, and in all probability withdraws from the field. The influence of the paper is too great to be successfully overcome. But mark the difference. As soon as a man has been elected and duly installed in office, by and through the influence and support of his party paper, it immediately falls into insignificance, is of no account, and is not regarded any more than if it had no existence at all—until the man wants to be re-elected, and then it suddenly occurs to him that a newspaper is of some importance and is not to be sneezed at. He at once goes to the editor, apologizes for his neglect and indifference, promising great things in the future if the paper will only support him again. The poor fool of an editor believes every word the man says, turns in again, gives him his support, re-elects him and—the editor may go to thunder.—*Tyrone Herald.*

☞ The Beaver *Argus and Radical* thinks the newspapers of the State and the Grand Army of the Republic are not giving that high-toned gentleman, the "Rev." Prof. Guss, late principal of Cassville Soldier's Orphans School, a "fair show." Perhaps not; but nine out of ten of the people of the State, who know anything of the matter, think Guss could not be too severely dealt with. The people's heads are generally "level" in such matters, too. —*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

R. Bruce Petriken, Esq., of Huntindon is spoken of as likely to be the next Democratic candidate for Governor. He will do as well as anybody else for a candidate, as that all it amounts to.—*Fulton Republican.*

"R. Bruce" is not "likely to be the next Democratic candidate for Governor" by a jug full. The Democratic party wants a man of dignity and withal a gentleman. Anything less than this, we concede, might be favorable to Petriken.

☞ The appropriation to the International Centennial project was defeated in the United States Senate, on Friday last, by a decisive vote. Henceforward, it is thought, the Exhibition will become only a National affair, instead of being a World's Fair as was contemplated. We are sorry that the jealousies which characterize the leading States and cities were allowed to enter into the spirit of this affair and thereby dwarf the intentions of those who have been identified with the project from its inception. But we hope there will be no let up, and that the best will be done that can be done under the circumstances.

☞ The Beaver *Radical and Argus*, with its usual good nature, undertakes to lecture those who are disposed to believe the evidence taken in the Guss case, and intimates that the evidence may be a "set up job." We assure the liberal and courteous gentleman who controls that paper, that the people who are prosecuting Guss know nothing about "set up jobs." Everything of that kind is on the other side.

☞ Our friend, Scull, of the Somerset *Herald*, is the sorest man over the adoption of the New Constitution in the State. He gives his readers two articles, on an average, of each edition of his paper, "lamenting in sorrow sore," over the new order of things. Don't take on so, friend, you will survive it.

☞ We call attention to the speech of Hon. Charles Albright, member of Congress-at-large, from this State, on free exchanges and the free circulation of county newspapers in the counties where they are printed. It takes a broad and unanswerable view of the question.

## Our New York Letter.

NEW YORK, March 9, 1874.

*Female Barbers—Two Plucky Girls—A Young Man's Expenses—Distress—One Case—Dress Reform — Business—A Conversation — The Temperance Movement.*

FEMALE BARBERS.

Two women, at least, have secured their rights, and have now all the privileges that men enjoy. Two very pretty young girls, aged respectfully 18 and 20, had a papa who was rich, and who lived in grand style on Fifth avenue. Papa got into the hands of the Philistines last autumn, and busted. The girls were genuine girls, notwithstanding the fact that they had been fashionably educated, and they felt their poor father's distress keenly.—The old gentleman's trouble so weighed upon his mind that he sickened and took to his bed, and got in a bad way generally. The house in which he lived was fortunately in his wife's name, so they could not be turned out of doors, but as the old gentleman had sunk every dollar he had in the world, the question of bread and butter became an imminent one.

One morning the old gentleman's barber did not come around to shave him, and Ella, the eldest girl said she could do it. She took her father's implements and shaved him as nicely and neatly as any tonsorial artist could do it, and dressed his hair and trimmed his whiskers, and propped him up in bed as comfortable as you please. An idea struck Mary, the younger.

"Ella, if you can shave papa, you can shave any other man."

"True," said Ella.

"If you can shave a man I can shave a man."

"True, once more. But what has that to do with us?"

"Ella, do you want to starve?"

"No, my child."

"Papa can't get out—Mamma is selling off the plate to get what we eat each day. Let us stop all this by starting a barber-shop."

Ella saw the point. The two girls rigged up an extempore chair—they took their coachman, whom they had not yet dismissed, because he wouldn't go, and they shaved him for practice, and dressed his hair, and trimmed his beard every day. To accommodate them he brought his friends in, and in a week's time the girls were accomplished and expert workmen, or rather work-women.

Then they sold the horses and carriages, and taking the proceeds fitted up a modest, but very neat shop in Union Square and went at it. The first customers they had were young swells who had known them "in society," and great was their astonishment.

"Miss Mawy," said one of them, "by Jove, what led you to this?"

"Papa failed you know Charles, and we had to do this—or worse."

"Worse! worse! Why, what could you do that would be worse?"

"Marry a man like you?" replied Mary dabbing her shaving brush in his mouth.

It is an encouraging fact that the girls have all they can do, at good prices, and are not only supporting their parents in comfort, but are laying up a handsome sum besides.

Why should not women be barbers? Imagine the deft, soft, warm fingers of a pretty girl on your face! A man should submit willingly to have his nose sliced off by one of them. I cannot say that it is in any way out of the way. If men are employed in lady's shoe stores, where they put on and take off lady's boots, why is it not just as proper for women to be employed as barbers and to shave men? They do it better and more pleasantly than male barbers, and customers would never be afraid that a drunken woman barber would cut their throats.

WHY THE BOYS DON'T GET ON.

A great many young men who come from the country to New York, and get tolerably good salaries, find themselves at the end of the year in debt, and they wonder why it is. The young gentleman is, we will say, a bookkeeper on a salary of $2,000. He pays 12 per week for board, which leaves him about $1,400, and he calculates to lay by some thing of that. But he don't, and this is why:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Board per year | $624.00 |
| Clothes | 200.00 |
| Total | $824.00 |

Then comes his little expenses as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Blacking boots, 10 cents per day | $ 36 50 |
| Morning and afternoon papers | 39 10 |
| Three drinks per day, 15 cents each | 164 25 |
| Four cigars per day, at 10 cents each | 146 00 |
| Shaving twice per week 15 cents each | 15 60 |
| Attending theater twice a week, season of 9 months | 72 00 |
| Four games of billiards per week | 39 00 |
| Street car fare, 10 cents each day | 36 50 |
| Total | $570 75 |

He gets into "society." Society demands a dress suit, which costs $125, and society demands that when he attends a party or a dinner that he put on white neck-ties, and light kid gloves, at $2.50 a pair. And society, inexorable mistress that she is, demands that he shall take Araminte to the opera once in a while, which means gloves, neck-ties, boquets and carriage, which, with seats at $4.00 each, means $30 for the night's amusement. And so Augustus discovers at the end of the year that his $2,000 are all gone, that he has overdrawn $500 or $1,000 and he commences peculation or speculation—the same thing so far as results go—and Augustus drinks to drown his trouble, and finally he lands in the Toombs and comes out a poor miserable wretch.—This is what happens to a great many Augustuses. Society is what does it for them.

DISTRESS.

The distress among the sick unemployed people in New York at this time is terrible.—Much has been done by the charitable to relieve it, but not one dollar has been given where ten should be. Young James Gordon Bennett, of the *Herald*, established soup houses to the extent of $30,000, and others have done the same thing, which is good as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. The people who can come to the soup houses can, generally, get on without it, for they are able to do something. But the worst cases are known only in the houses where they live.—Many prefer starvation to beggary and shrink from allowing their distresses to be made public.

A case of this character was brought to my attention yesterday by a child who was begging for money with which to purchase food and fuel. In reply to questions he said that his mother had just been confined; that his father had been out of work since autumn, and that he was

DYING FOR THE FOOD

which he was too proud to beg. I accompanied him to the house in Canal street, where the family lived. The house was small, but was occupied by a number of families. The boy led the way up a flight of rickety stairs, which threatened to give away at every step. The room presented the appearance of the utmost squalor and poverty. Every article of furniture which could be sold had been parted with, and nothing remained but a bed, a table, and two chairs with broken backs. Upon the bed lay a woman whose face told the sad story of disease and hunger. The child, which was but three days old, was at the point of death. The husband-father sat with his face between his hands, and seemed entirely unconscious that any one was in the room. The boy said that he had been too sick to work—that he had had for a week just strength enough to drag himself out to beg, but that for two days past he had obtained nothing. The attention of charitable persons was called to the case, and measures were taken to provide for the needs of the starving family, and medical attendance was secured for the mother, whose child was too far gone with starvation to be saved.

There are thousands upon thousands of such cases in the city. There is work enough for the strong and healthy to live upon, but not enough to enable them to help the unfortunate, of whom they alone know. Thank Heaven! the spring is near at hand.

WHITE KIDS.

Speaking of dress and things, the Brooklyn Woman's Club have made a discovery, no less than that the costliness of social life has been due to the wearing of kid gloves—men and women have felt that they must "dress up" to kids. Therefore the club have inaugurated a reform by banishing the mischievous kids from their re-petitions. This will last two weeks. Dress will rule so long as the poor devotees can stand it. A movement has been made by crippled people in Boston, to simplify woman's dress. The dry goods dealers and modistes have not been consulted in connection with the movement, and they exclaim, as with one voice, "What a horrible idea!" And the rich will all echo, "What a horrible idea!"

BUSINESS

is not as brisk as it was. The season has advanced so far that the country merchants have put off their buying till the spring, and our merchants languish. The crash, so pleasant to their ears, is not heard—their clerks and salesmen idle upon boxes and bales, for the country merchant, he, in whom they delight, cometh not. But he will be here in April with his plethoric purse, or what is the same thing, his A 1 credit, and the way they will sell him goods will be a caution. Money is tight, and there is a stringency and closeness in everything that is exceedingly uncomfortable. The Grangers have disturbed Railroad securities, stocks have changed values, and there is a general derangement, so that the average New Yorker hasn't any idea where he stands. Even goods in a store have no fixed value, for, behold you, a man's next door neighbor may be in a position that compels him to raise money, and to raise money he must slaughter goods to the demoralization of the market for days. Oh, my bucolic friends, you don't know how well you are off. The man who has a farm of 160 acres of fat land, paid for and well stocked, is in as good a shape as any man in the world can be. Such a man don't know what trouble is.

Think of a man worth a million of dollars of dry goods in his store, on which he owes $600,000. Now the man is worth $400,000. But he can't sell his goods—nobody is buying anything and his paper is maturing. To meet his paper he forces his goods on the market, he sells at a sacrifice, expenses are enormous, and when the thing pans out he finds his salable goods all gone, and he, poor fellow, owes $250,000 and hasn't a dollar to bless himself with.

But there is a bright side to it, sometimes. If the poor fellow ought honestly to fail for $250.000 he fails for $600,000, the odd $350,000 being invested in the purchase of real estate in his wife's name, and out of the reach of his creditors. I heard yesterday a conversation to this wise:

*Simpson*—Brown has failed.

*Jones*—Has he indeed? Well I'm glad of it. He's worked hard for a good many years and it's time he had begun to lay off and take things easy. I suppose he will set up a carriage now. Won't he?

This explains it all. One merchant who failed for a million has 600 acres of land up the Hudson in his wife's name, that is growing in value, so that it is now worth over a million. But this is not the case with all of them. The high-minded merchant, who fails because he cannot help it, and who turns out everything he has, and who takes a clerkship, has a hard and bitter life of it. God help him! he never comes up again, but he grows old and grey-haired, in a hopeless, helpless way, and finally tumbles into his grave, unwept, unhonored and unsung. His old clerk's even forget him.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT

in its western form, has not struck us here yet, but nevertheless, there is great activity among the temperance and religious people. Organizations are being perfected in every ward to make head against the monster, and the work that has been done has not been fruitless. The reformers here have not demonstrated against the rum seller, but they have confined their work to the rum drinker. They are establishing reading rooms, and pleasant resorts as substitutes for the saloon, and tea and coffee as substitutes for rum. And though they have but commenced, they have won thousands from their ruin, and in one neighborhood have compelled several rum-mills to close for want of custom. Is not this a pretty good way? PIETRO.

## Letter from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, March 7th, 1874.

A MAN OF RESOLUTION.

On Monday morning in the House a gentleman who hails from Westmoreland, and the inquiring bent of whose disposition had manifested itself during the preceding week in the failure of repeated attempts to offer a resolution, at length succeeded in offering one with five "*whereases*" and a "*resolved*," in order, as it stated, to throw light upon the gross ignorance of the Legislature in regard to the necessary number of its officers and employes, the nature of their services and the salary which each receive. The object was to stir up a "mare's nest," but the resolution was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and the nest has not been stirred, if it so be that one exist.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Young, from the Special Committee appointed to investigate the Gibbons-Saunders bank swindle, made a lengthy report, on last Wednesday, which was adopted by the House and the Committee discharged. This report finds Wm. H. Dimmick, the member from Wayne and Pike, the prime mover of the scheme, and exonerates all other members of Legislature. That he admitted no one into his confidence except those who could serve him, and these he trusted only partially. That he had no intention of using the money for the passage of House bill No. 18, but solely for his own benefit, and that his resignation only anticipated his expulsion. Parties by the name of R. H. Gibbons and E. L. Saunders are known at Honesdale, where Dimmick lives. R. H. Gibbons was called as a witness, but knew nothing of the matter. E. L. Saunders is a lady residing in New York, but who has frequently visited Honesdale since 1869, a portion of the time stopping at the house of Wm. H. Dimmick. The only instances of remittances which came to the knowledge of the committee are the following: Union National Bank, of Philadelphia; Manufacturers' National Bank, of Philadelphia; Drexel & Co., of Philad'a.; Western National Bank, of Phila., and 2nd National Bank, of Titusville. These banks sent remittances to their corresponding banks in Harrisburg, to be paid over to Gibbons and Saunders. The testimony in full will be published in a few days.

The greater portion of Wednesday and Thursday were spent by the House, in the consideration, on first and second reading, of the voluminous pages of

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL,

which has passed second reading, amended so as to exclude all appropriations for the salary of Judges and the officers and members of the Legislature, on the grounds that all such appropriations are unconstitutional.

ADVERTISING THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

On Thursday the House resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the payment of the newspapers which advertised the New Constitution. The question was on the following amendment of Mr. Webb of Bradford: "Provided that the publication of the same in any weekly newspaper shall in no case exceed the sum of $250 and in no daily paper the sum of $1,000." This was withdrawn and the following offered in lieu of it: "Provided that no paper shall receive a greater sum than $1,000, and such papers as have a circulation not exceeding 10,000 and above 5,000 shall not receive a greater sum than $700, and such papers as have a circulation not exceeding 5,000 and more than 2,000 shall not receive a greater sum than $500, and such papers as have a circulation not exceeding 2,000 shall not receive a greater sum than $300; provided that such papers as have published the same in German or any other language shall be entitled to such sum as may be proper, not exceeding $100 for translating the same." This amendment was discussed at length and the bill was then consigned to the tender mercies of a special committee of seven. Mr. Talley of Delaware chairman. By this committe a standard rate of payments by the square or column. It is thought the Philadelphia *Ledger* will be taken as an example of fair charging.

THE JUDICIARY APPORTIONMENT BILL

was considered in the House yesterday, and after an attempt to separate the counties of Lawrence and Butler and make them single districts, the further consideration was postponed, and the bill made the special order for next Wednesday morning. The House committee made the following changes in the Senate bill, increasing the number of districts to 42.—5th district York; 6th Cumberland; 16th Franklin & Fulton; 7th Bucks; 41st Juniata and Perry; 42d Adams.

THE CENTENNIAL BILL.

Making an appropriation of one million dollars was read the second time in the Senate on Tuesday night. Col. M'Clure made a lengthy speech in its favor and Senator M'Kinley equally as lengthy a one against it. On Wednesday night it passed finally, yeas—24, nays—7; the Senators opposing it being Chalfant, Ermentrout, M'Kinley, Rowland, M'Sherry, Albright and Collins. All democrats except M'Kinley.

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT.

Senatorially the State is divided into fifty districts each entitled to one Senator by the bill which was reported to the Senate on Tuesday, after these districts are fixed finally by the Senate we will lay them before your readers.

The Private Corporation Bill was considered on Thursday, a short session of an hour void of business of interest was held on Friday when the Senate adjourned until Monday. To-day the House will consider petitions memorials, &c. Local Option and Anti-Local Option will be well represented as usual. Among other 2500 citizens of old Berks will ask to-day for its repeal, and the other side will not be silent. MAT.

## News and Notes from Washington.

*Congress—The Financial Question Still Under Consideration—Diversity of Views on the Subject—The District Investigation—Facts in Relation to the Board of Public Works.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9, 1874.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

Some of the ablest speeches of the present session of Congress were made in the Senate, during the past week, on the financial question. Yet, nothing definite has been accomplished. Three months of the session have now passed away, and during that period there has been scarcely a week in which a considerable portion of the time has been occupied in considering and debating this question in its different aspects and bearings. And after all this the problem as to what the country really needs seems to be as far from solution as it was in the first week in December last. One section of the country, as the views of the people are reflected by their representatives, demands an increase of the currency, in order that business may again become prosperous; in another locality there is a strong opposition to any increase, as it would put farther away the day when a return to specie payments can be inaugurated. The representatives from the east, the west and the south all seem to entertain different views as to what is required, and the result has been prolonged debate and conflicting views on the question, with, at the present time, very little prospect of harmony or final action.

After all, does not the difficulty of arriving at a solution of the financial problem lie in the fact that a basis of action, has been sought for in almost every direction but the right one? Does not the diversity of sentiment expressed in Congress indicate that the cause of the recent crisis and the withdrawal of a large amount of the circulating medium has not been sought for in the right direction? Senator Boutwell is not far wrong when he advises against all changes in the financial policy of the country; nor is Dawes of the House so much astray, as some might suppose, when he attributes the cause of our present embarrassments to over-trading, reckless expenditures by individuals, corporated companies, town, city and State authorities and the federal government. Each interest has been conducted on a system that made the expenditures larger than the receipts, and the result is seen and felt in the accumulation of indebtedness to an unusual extent. We have gone beyond our means, and no regulation of the finances by Congressional Legislation will bring us back until a more economical system has been adopted by men in their individual, corporate and official capacities. The state indebtedness now, including the financial obligations of towns and cities in their corporate capacities, amounts to about $900,000,000 or nearly one-half of the entire National debt, and it is no stretch of the imagination to say that the public debt of some of the states cannot be paid, that even the interest cannot now be met promptly; and that unless the Federal government assumes the financial obligations of those states repudiation will become the attempted mode of relief. This increased indebtedness has much to do with our present financial embarrassment, and the sooner public attention is directed to this fact, with an earnest effort to remedy the evil, the earlier will the return of general prosperity be inaugurated and a return to specie payment be reached.

THE INVESTIGATION OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Ever since the inauguration of the new form of government for the District of Columbia, three years ago the Board of Public Works have been extensively engaged in improving the streets, public parks, avenues and government grounds in the cities of Washington and Georgetown. They commenced under authority, by congressional enactment, to spend $4,000,000 on improvements; but they dashed in and opened up nearly all the principal avenues and streets, without order, system or uniform surveys. The work of paving followed upon the completion of the sewers, and before the ground had become settled; a proper supervision was not kept over the contractors, and nearly all the contracts were made without being advertised, without competition and at enormous prices. The debt of the city and county was run up to about $14,000,000, and the people whose property was held for every dollar of this vast debt became dissatisfied, and very justly complained, not against the improvements, but against the loose and extravagant manner in which the affairs of the Board were managed. But all the newspapers in the District had already been bought over by an immense amount of unnecessary advertising patronage, and the opponents of the Board were abused personally if anything was attempted to question the doings of the Board. Alexander R. Shephard was the head-centre of operations and he and his organs bid defiance to all attempts on the part of the people to obtain protection against the outrages perpetrated upon them as property owners. One or two investigations were on different occasions ordered by Congress, within the last two years, but they were merely surface affairs, and the real merits of the case were not laid open.

Now however, the affair has assumed a different aspect. The charges had became so numerous and grave, and from such responsible sources, that Congress could no longer, in justice to itself, deny the people a thorough investigation of the whole affair. A joint committee of members of the Senate and House was appointed, with Mr. Boutwell as their chairman. This committee is directed to go to the bottom of the matter. They commenced yesterday. Each side is allowed three lawyers, and they have engaged some of the ablest talent in the land. The investigation opened with an inquiry into the cause of delay in paying the school teachers, who have been living on empty promises since August last. The property is taxed 60 cents on the $100 for the support of our public schools, yet the teachers are more than six months without pay. Their money, it is claimed has been used in meeting the semi-annual interest on the city indebtedness. To show you how the city credit stands under the doings of the Board, it may be stated that when all other resources had been exhausted, the Board was allowed by Congressional enactment, to issue city bonds, secured on the city real estate. These bonds, when issued were sold at sixty, fifty-five, and in many cases, at fifty per cent. and less, by contractors who received them at their face in payment of their bills against the Board. They are worth to-day about 68 to 70 cents on the dollar.

The taxes are simply enormous, and eat up the income from rent on property not occupied by the owners, while many of the poor who have had small houses have been unable to save their property from sacrifice to meet the taxes.

Alex. R. Shephard, who in 1861 was a clerk in Thompson's gas-fitting store, now owns, it is said, about one hundred houses, many of them the finest mansions in the city, while many of the contractors who were in the ring have also grown rich on the enormous profits of their contracts. Other outside contractors fared worse, and being paid in bonds and script worth 50 to 70 cents on the dollar, some of them have gone into bankruptcy leaving their men unpaid.

I have stated that few or no property holders in the city are opposed to legitimate improvement on the most extensive and grandest scale, and are ready and willing to pay a fair price by taxation, for the same; but they do not wish to pay two million dollars for one million dollars worth of work, and that is the basis of the quarrel, and upon which the investigation has been inaugurated. The Board cannot escape exposure and censure, and the probability is that the committee, in their report, will recommend their removal if nothing worse.

N. H. P.

## Legislative Apportionment.

Senator Rutan has reported the legislative apportionment bill, and we give it below.

1. The First, Second and Twenty-sixth wards, Philadelphia.
2. The Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eleventh wards, Philadelphia.
3. The Seventh, Eighth and Ninth wards, Philadelphia.
4. The Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards, Philadelphia.
5. The Fifteenth and Twenty-ninth wards, Philadelphia.
6. The Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth wards, Philadelphia.
7. The Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth wards, Philadelphia.
8. The Nineteenth, Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth wards, Philadelphia.
9. Delaware county.
10. Bucks.
11. Montgomery.
12. Berks.
13. The city of Lancaster and twenty-one adjoining districts.
14. The rest of Lancaster county.
15. Dauphin.
16. Lehigh.
17. Lebanon.
18. Northampton.
19. Chester.
20. The cities of Scranton and Carbondale and nineteen district adjoining.
21. The rest of Luzerne county.
22. Carbon, Monroe and Pike.
23. Bradford, Sullivan and Wyoming.
24. Lycoming, Montour and Columbia.
25. Tioga, Potter and McKean.
26. Susquehanna and Wayne.
27. Union, Snyder and Northumberland.
28. York.
29. Pottsville and twenty-five adjoining districts.
30. The rest of Schuylkill county.
31. Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata.
32. Cumberland and Adams.
33. Franklin and Perry.
34. Clinton, Clearfield and Centre.
35. Blair and Cambria.
36. Somerset, Bedford and Fulton.
37. Indiana and Jefferson.
38. Cameron, Elk, Clarion and Forest.
39. Wetmoreland.
40. Fayette and Greene.
41. Beaver and Washington.
42. The City of Allegheny, Bellevue, Sewickly borough, Reserve, Kilbuck and Ohio townships.
43. The First to the Fourteenth and the Twenty-third wards of Pittsburgh.
44. The Fifteenth to Twenty-second and the Thirty-seventh wards, the boroughs and townships between the rivers and north of rivers, except what are in the Forty-second district.
45. The Twenty-fourth to Thirty-sixth wards and the rest of South Side.
46. Armstrong and Butler.
47. Warren and Venango.
48. Mercer and Lawrence.
49. Erie.
50. Crawford

The entire apportionment is as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia, fourteen districts: | | II. Rest of County | 3—4 |
| I. 1st and 26th wards and part of 2d | 4 | Fayette | 2 |
| II.

# The Huntingdon Journal.

**Wednesday Morning, March 11, 1874.**

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.


## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

### Brief Mention--Home-made and Stolen.

Altoona has a shooting gallery.

Juniata county is to have a new Court House.

The trout-fishing season will open on the 1st prox.

Send us items—they are almost as scarce as hen teeth.

The Morrison House did a rushing business last week.

The *Monitor* is down on dragging saw-logs through the streets.

Sunday was a squally day. Wind, sunshine and snow alternated.

"City work at city prices," is the motto at the JOURNAL job rooms.

We circulate over 300 copies of the JOURNAL in Huntingdon and suburbs.

H. Bucher Swoope, in his will, requested his wife not to marry again.

Rev. Ross, of Petersburg, looked in upon the investigation on Saturday.

He that would get rich by merchandizing, must spend freely in advertising.

Bedford has the meanest man. He robs Sunday school collection boxes.

Large numbers of persons attended the sittings of the Investigating Committee.

Once again Traugh is heard from. The items in last week's *Standard* sound like of old.

The first thunder storm of the season visited this bailiwick on Tuesday night of last week.

The Baptists talk of building a new Church We hope they may push the project right along.

The name of the post office at the Agricultural College, Centre county, has been changed to State College.

The members of Rev. Messinger's church made that gentleman a handsome donation on Saturday evening last.

William M. Allison, esq., of Mifflintown, has been appointed an Inspector in the Custom House, at Philadelphia.

The JOURNAL endeavors to give all the local news of the county. If it does not it is because our friends fail to inform us.

Langdon's lump of coal only weighs 3200 pounds. Expect some fellow to carry it away in his scuttle some of these nights.

The Fourth street bridge is undergoing repairs and parties passing south use the upper bridge exclusively for the last few days.

Friends, you that are indebted to us for subscription, don't fail to send or bring it in. We need money badly. Come, pay up.

Persons desiring the new edition of Appleton's Cyclopedia can leave their names at this office. See advertisement in another column.

Our friends will please send us all the news of their respective localities. We desire to do justice to all—send along your local news.

The revival in the M. E. church in Lewistown, Rev. W. G. Ferguson, Pastor, resulted in one hundred and thirty three additions to the church.

The counsel concerned will argue the Guss case before the Committee, at Harrisburg, on Thursday, of next week. Each party is entitled to three hours.

The Rev. Cyrus Jeffries is writing a Drama for a prize of $1000. He will have to give it a better finish than he did the Legends of the Juniata, if he wishes to win.

We had another invoice of the "beautiful snow," to the depth of three or four inches, on Friday last, and in consequence the streets are navigable for small craft.

Heywood Toliver, porter at the Exchange, displayed his fistic science, near the depot, on Thursday evening, by knocking an individual off his pins. Verdict of the spectators—served him right.

Our colored friends will hold a "Festival and Cake Walk," in the Court House, on the evenings of the 11th and 12th inst., for the benefit of the pastor of their church. Give them a helping hand.

Judge Hamilton and Harry Wehn, of Johnstown, spent several days in Huntingdon last week. They are whole-souled fellows and do honor to Johnstown when they go abroad. Make a note of this, Easly.

A number of half grown boys have been wont to congregate, outside of the Baptist church during services in the evening, for a week or so back, and using very unbecoming anguage in the hearing of ladies.

Some unknown person donated a Silver Communion Service, consisting of a pitcher, plate, two goblets, and baptismal bowl, to the Presbyterian church at Mount Union. He has the thanks of the membership.

The members of the denomination of German Baptists are making quite an effort to establish a church school at this point. There is no better location. We present some important advantages in another column.

We hope those indebted to us have not come to the conclusion that we can run our business and live without money? It takes a large sum of money to run our business, and we are not getting it. Come, friends, help us out. [tf

We will acknowledge that the *Standard* "fairly breasts" the JOURNAL in the number of columns, but look at the type, man. Look at the great columns of minion and brevier to your long primer! Come, be honest; own up!

Wm. Lauder, esq., Superintendent of Kemble Furnaces, returned from Europe last week. He expresses himself much pleased with his trip, save a few boisterous days out on Old Ocean. His numerous friends will be pleased to hear of his safe return.

There is no direct clue to the incendiary who fired the Saw Mill of Eli Plummer, esq., in Tod township, a few weeks ago. One of Mr. Plummer's sons, on the night of the fire, dreamed he saw two men in the act of firing it, one of whom we knew.

The *Tribune* has the floor. We were not thinking of a re-print of a daily when we penned the item to which the *Standard* took exception. No, no. With the permission of the gentleman from Hollidaysburg we accord the *Tribune* the coveted palm.

This town sent two Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, and yet we have our doubts whether a single printing office in the place has been furnished with a copy of the Debates. They were furnished to other printing offices before the vote on the instrument.

Lewis Knode, of Porter township, attended the sale of Henry Miller, on Thursday of last week, and while returning home he fell from his horse and almost instantly expired. It is supposed he died of an attack of heart disease.

They have a number of mud holes in West Huntingdon, so deep that small children are frequently lost in them. We don't care anything about it because our folks are just out of small children, but for the sake of our suffering neighbors, we call attention to the matter.

We ask the attention of those of our readers who understand Pennsylvania German, to an article communicated in another column, by our special correspondent "Donny Dellerschlecker, D. D." This eminent divine intends to contribute regularly to our columns. There is some fun ahead.

At the shooting-match, at Altoona, on Monday last, between Conrad, of Huntingdon, and McCartney, of the former place, Conrad was the winner, beating his competitor in two trials, the first for $100 and the second for $50. We have not heard the strings. Three times three for Conrad! Huntingdon county has three or four of the best marksmen within a radius of three hundred miles

Durborrow never wrote an item in his life referring to a lady's clean or dirty, new or old hose, though others may have used our columns for such purpose. If the inferences of the *Standard* were even well founded, does it mean to intimate that we might have a morbid taste for little orphan girls and boys sacredly entrusted to us? It takes a depth of human depravity, to get down to this sort of thing, which we had no idea any one would attribute to us, much less the *Standard*. Will the *Standard* rise and explain?

THE EFFORT TO SUBORN MISS KATE F. HANDCUFF—*How the Thing was to be Done, as Told by the Man who was to Effect the Subornation.*—Ten days ago the town was full of rumors, and generally believed by the uninitiated, that Miss Kate F. Handcuff, who was a most damaging witness against Guss, was going before the Committee for the purpose of retracting all that she had previously charged against him. It was reported that an individual named George Washington Reed, of Blair county, a degenerate relative of the Handcuff family, had Miss Handcuff in charge. For the purpose of finding out the truth of the matter, a friend of ours approached the said George Washington and ingratiated himself into his good graces, and, after several little courtesies peculiar to people of a social disposition, the said George Washington unbosomed himself. He first desired to know whether our friend was committed to one side or the other. He was assured that he was not, but that he had no objection to being. Thereupon George Washington assured him that it was one of the best things he had ever got a hold of in his life. There was any amount of money in it. In fact there was no telling how much! But our friend wanted to know on which side. "Oh," said George Washington, "there is no money in that d—d Durborrow party; it's all on the other side!"

Then George Washington went on to say, that through Harper Snyder and Harry Chamberlain he had been induced to come to Huntingdon to meet Guss' counsel, to see whether he couldn't arrange to get Miss Handcuff to retract her testimony. That while in Huntingdon he met a number of persons in Woods' office, whom he named, who agreed to give him $400 for this purpose! He gave the name of the party who was to draw a note for this amount, and the name of an ardent but indiscreet democrat who was to endorse it. With this promise he returned to Blair county and induced Miss Handcuff's mother to make a visit to Johnstown; then, her mother being out of the way, he made Miss Handcuff believe that the Committee had sent for her, and that he would accompany her and protect her. He landed here with her, and, at a late hour of the night, he and Harry Chamberlain took her to Cassville: but finding that nothing could be made out of her, he brought her back to Huntingdon and at once approached General Beath, who spurned his advances. Finding that the Committee had arrived in town, he hurried away with Miss Handcuff, and it was to stop him with his charge, that telegrams were sent along the line. At Altoona Miss Handcuff was met by her guardian, and the aforesaid George Washington unceremoniously disappeared, and all efforts to find him since then have been unavailing. Miss Handcuff appeared before the Committee and made a full and complete statement in regard to the whole matter, which, with other evidence, shows her to have been the innocent victim of misplaced confidence. We have withheld the names of the parties that assembled in Woods' office, for various reasons.

AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA.—We are really proud of our people in Huntingdon; in fact, we have always known that in all good works, they were among the first; but knowing them as well as we do, we were entirely unprepared to believe that there was so much genuine literary taste and culture in our midst. We are informed by the General Agent for "Appleton's American Cyclopedia," who has been in our town the past week, that over twenty sets of that magnificent work have been taken by our people. No work has ever been issued in this country which can compare with it. It is a complete library in itself. If one has a Bible, a Webster's Dictionary, and the American Cyclopœdia, he has a complete library, without another volume. The work is issued in bound volumes, and will be delivered to subscribers free of Express charges, one volume every two months. As the agent has left town, he requested us to receive, at our office, the names of any who may desire this work. A Prospectus may be found in our advertising columns.

TO THE PUBLIC.—*The Huntingdon Car Works.*—In connection with the building of cars, Messrs. Orbison & Co. have added the building of steam boilers of all kinds. They also propose to keep men ready at all times to go to any part of the country, on short notice, to repair boilers, engines, &c. Bridge Bolts, and other kinds of Bolts, of any description, furnished to order at short notice. Also Chains and Castings, of all descriptions, made to order. mch4 2t

FURNITURE!—For large stock, best made goods and *lowest prices*, Brown & Tyhurst defy competition. Mar11–2t.

READ THIS.—Capt. T. S. Johnston, of the firm of Henry & Co. will go east early this week, to purchase a full line of goods to fill up their shelves made vacant by the incessant rush since the adoption of the Cash System. He will buy for cash, and of course will buy cheap. Everybody needing anything from a row of pins to a magnificent dress pattern, are respectfully invited to give us a call, examine our new stock and if we don't show inducements never before offered in Huntingdon, we will be much disappointed in our expectations.

FURNITURE!—New style Chamber Suits, fine Hair Cloth Parlor Sets, and all kinds of Furniture at *lowest prices*, at Brown & Tyhurst's, 525 Penn street. Mar11–2t.

GET the new weekly paper published at Huntingdon, by Hugh Lindsay. Only one dollar a year.

HOUSEKEEPERS, LOOK HERE.—The time for flitting and house cleaning is fast approaching which fact reminds us, and we desire to inform you, that we have purchased the largest assortment of rag carpet, from a plain article to the very finest, ever brought to this part of the State, which we will receive this and the following week, and which we will sell for cash cheaper than the same article can be bought elsewhere. Call and examine before you purchase. That is all we ask.

HENRY & Co.

If Johnston's Drug Store is a little out of the way, go to it, and save money by doing so. 1t.

All kinds of Carpets and Wall Paper, low for cash, at Brown's Carpet Store. 11–2t.

SUBSCRIBE for *The Local News*. Hugh Lindsay, Publisher, Huntingdon.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSE BUILDERS.—Henry & Co. are filling up their large lumber yard to overflowing, with good dry lumber of all sizes which they will sell cheap, for cash, and which they are prepared to deliver any place in town, at a few hours notice.

We have now, and will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of nails in which we wou't be undersold.

Cheapest and best Groceries in the county, at E. C. Summers & Co's.

Is there a man so dead that he will not give *two cents* a week for *The Local News?*

[Original.]

### Pat O'Brien to Dennis O'Rafferty.

Oh, Dennis, me darlint, and Dennis, me honey,
I love ye far better thin all of me money,
And now since me arm is a wee piele better,
Meself will sit down and jist answer yer letter.

A fortnight or more I was on the broad waters,
As seek as a dog and spewt up grane garters,
But the spherrit of Barney, me father, was in me,
And I tuck a good gorge of the captain's johndimy,

Which brought me all safe to America's shore;
But I niver will see me swate Ireland more,
Or me poor father dig in the bog of Kilkenny,
Or hear the swate songs of our bonny wee Jamie.

And shure I remimber yer winsome wee Molly,
As she raked be yer side, so rosy and jolly,
Meself was a thinkin she was a false lover,
And the very best thing ye did was to come over.

But soon I'll come down to yer nate little shanty,
Thin cook me a bowl full of sowens not scanty;
Tell Biddy to have on a pot of praties,
But Pat is not carin for what kind the mate is.

Thin faith I'm a thinkin we'll spind the time jolly,
A talkin of Erin and swate little Molly;
Ov coorse wid our pipes we will be after shmoken,
And mony a laugh we will have wid our joken.

Yours, furiver,
PAT O'BRIEN.

HUNTINGDON THE BEST LOCATION FOR THE GERMAN BAPTIST SCHOOL.—The German Baptist Brethren, composing a large and influential religious denomination, have for several years past felt the necessity of a school of a high grade for the education of their youth, large numbers of whom have been and are now being educated at the various schools throughout the country. At their last "Annual Conference," held at Dale City, in this State, the matter was pretty well discussed, when it was found that many of the most influential of the ministers and members were in favor of the immediate establishment of a college or school, properly endowed to secure its success. The friends of the project have been looking about for a suitable location for such a school, and various places have been suggested. Finally, at the instance of H. R. Holsinger, a meeting has been called to convene at Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa., on the 14th inst., for the purpose of organising the friends of education among them, and giving the project a shape that it may develop itself.

In selecting a location for such a school, the most deliberate care should be exercised, as it is of the utmost importance, and a mistake in that would ruin the prospects of its success. In this age parents do not desire to cloister their sons and daughters in an out-of-the-way place, as formerly, under the mistaken notion that they would thus be free from all temptations to vice or immorality, but desire to secure a place for them, possessing, with all the natural advantages possible, healthfulness, good society, and the most unlimited facilities for uninterrupted communication with home and friends, and where they can be reached without tedious delays. Then the school buildings, in which they are to spend their time, should be constructed after the most approved forms of architecture; with all the modern improvements for heating, ventilating, lighting, and with water-pipes to conduct water to all parts thereof, for bathing, washing, &c., and gas-pipes to supply every apartment with light at night.

Martinsburg, Blair county, has been spoken of, where, it is asserted, there are buildings already erected, which can be purchased at a reasonable figure. These buildings were erected about sixteen years ago, when no attention whatever was paid to ventilation, and, in fact, when the subject was very imperfectly understood, and in this age would be considered very poorly adapted for the uses intended. The plan is such that many of the rooms must be deficient in light and sunshine. Pure water, the great necessity about such a school, is sadly deficient, for what little the wells supply is hard limestone, unsuited for washing or bathing. The buildings are situated near the above named small town, which is surrounded by a community not specially interested in education, with limited railroad, mail and telegraph facilities, no gas for light, no society for the students, but which has the reputation of fostering more than its share of wickedness, indeed, the place is lacking in almost every convenience for such a school. Then it is urged that the buildings which cost about $23,000 can now be bought for $16,000, or less; this is conclusive evidence that it would be a very poor investment, and the Brethren would soon find their experience similar to that of the several denominations who tried to establish a school in these buildings before them, and failed, and they too would have to offer them for sale at a sacrifice

We would nominate our own town of Huntingdon, as a very eligible location; situate on the banks of the "Blue Juniata," at the junction of the H. & B. T. R. R. with the Pennsylvania Central, which forms the great thoroughfare from the Atlantic to the Pacific giving almost constant communication by railroad with all parts of the country, with unlimited mail and telegraph facilities. The people are greatly interested in education and will hail with hearty approval this new project in their midst. The place is reputedly moral, where there is more real Christian work done than in any town of the same size in the whole country—unobjectionable society—and here is established one of their leading church papers, the press of which can supply the necessary printing. The water supply here is unfailing, and of the very best. Besides the supply from wells, which is pure and soft, the projected water works will add all that could be desired, and supply it to all parts of the buildings. Here are the gas-works to supply light. The scenery about Huntingdon is the finest and most romantic in this State. Here are several locations which seem to have been specially designed for schools of the kind under contemplation. This is a growing town—soon to number seven or eight thousand inhabitants—where property is constantly advancing, and where the buildings would always increase in value. The site could be selected and the buildings erected after the most approved forms of school architecture, and at a cost, with the facilities here afforded, less than the price at which it is proposed to buy those old unsuitable ones at Maatinsburg. In our mind, there is no comparison between the two places. With the good society here afforded the students, an outside patronage would be secured, which can never be the case at Martinsburg.

THE most welcome paper in hosts of American homes is *Frank Leslie's Chimney Corner*. The illustrations at once take the eye of old and young, and the stories—varied to suit every taste and age, with more serious matter in the form of travels, biography, memorable events, natural history in an attractive form, anecdotes, instruction adapted to the young, ideas and suggestions for making home attractive—make the *Chimney Corner* a perfect cyclopedia of instructive and entertaining matter. A new story entitled "Cross Purposes," by the Author of "Jack Harway," is just commencing; and, to those who do not know the *Chimney Corner*, furnishes additional motive for commencing to take it. A complete Cook book, that will be a treat to every housekeeper, is given away with No. 459.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

| | TONS |
|---|---|
| For week ending March 7, 1874 | 6,420 |
| Same time last year | 8,554 |
| Increase for week | |
| Decrease for week | 2214 |
| Shipped for the year 1873 | 68,495 |
| Same date last year | 81,388 |
| Increase for year 1873 | |
| Decrease | 12893 |

PIANO for sale at a bargain—See advertisement.

HAVE you seen *The Local News?* Subscribe for a copy at once.

A GRAND OLD-FASHIONED PARTY IN JUNIATA TOWNSHIP—By invitation, we and our better half visited the residence of A. B. Shenefelt, esq. on Wednesday, the 18th day of February, in Juniata township, this county, and attended a big party the next day. The object, sum and substance of this party were as follows: Some time last summer, A. B. Shenefelt and his two daughters took a trip to the West—Nebraska and Kansas—visiting his brothers and sisters. In the fall they returned home, bringing with them some Indian curiosities, which were exhibited at the Fair held at Huntingdon, last Fall, and drew a premium of $5.00. This winter he received notice that there was a box in the Express Office for him, and, on taking it home and opening it, found, to his surprise, that it contained a quarter of Buffalo beef and half-dozen Prairie Chickens, sent by his brother-in-law, D. B. Houck, esq., of Omaha City. Not knowing how to appreciate the gift he properly concluded to invite his neighbors and friends to participate in a grand feast. Consequently all the married folks, old and young, were invited to take dinner at his house, on the 19th, inst., and the single folks were to have a party at night. In the morning they commenced gathering in till the house was filled to overflowing. There were some folks there that scarcely get out of the township any more. We had a good old fashioned chat, and what made it still more pleasant, was that we saw some folks there that we had not seen for thirty years, and we could talk of our youthful days. It did us good to meet with our old associates and friends after having borne the burden and heat of the day in raising our families.

Dinner was announced to be in readiness, and we gathered around the table (eighty in number,) to feast on its rich bounties with which it was laden down, and there we enjoyed a "feast of fat things." Mr. D. B. Houck and Mrs. Houck, of Omaha City, the donors of the Buffalo beef and Prairie Chickens, were highly applauded by the guests for their acts of kindness. The Squire realized more pleasure and happiness by calling in his friends and neighbors to participate with him in the feast, than in any other way he could have disposed of his "precious gifts." And by the way, we must not forget Miss Irven, the chief cook, and her assistants, for the good style and manner the dinner was gotten up, and they deserve much credit. After dinner we separated to return to our respective homes, much elated with our social chat and the good dinner we enjoyed.

In the evening the single folks, by invitation, commenced gathering in till they numbered about fifty. They had a good old time of it. It reminded us of our youthful days. We appreciated their good manners very much.

A GUEST.

WILLIAM WATSON, A MINER, CRUSHED TO DEATH.—On Monday of last week, an accident occurred at the Mt. Equity Collier, of the Kemble Coal & Iron Company, on Six Mile Run, Bedford county, resulting in the death of one of the men.

Mr. William Watson, a miner, and a native of Scotland, but in the employ of this Company for the last 4 years, was engaged in mining coal in one of the rooms, in company with his son, aged about 18, and while thus engaged, a rock suddenly broke loose and fell on Mr. Watson's thigh and leg, thus pinning him to the ground, but not injuring him; his son immediately tried to lift the rock but not being able, he told his father that he was not strong enough, "why Robert," said the old man, "if the rock was lying on thee, I could lift it." The son then got a lever and tried again, but being still unable, he told his father that he would run for help to the other rooms. "Haste the lad" replied the old man, and the son started; in a few minutes he was back with help and just as the party got within 20 feet of where the old man was lying, another portion of the rock fell, immediately upon his head, crushing the skull and causing instant death.

Mr. Watson was an intelligent, industrious man and universally esteemed for his many virtues, he reached his 61st year, and was hale and vigorous and could send out fully as much coal as any of his seven sons, who are all stout men and engaged in the same occupation. His remains were buried at the Presbyterian church in Saxton of which church he was a consistant and worthy member.

T.

THE GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL, NEW YORK.—A recent New York letter says of the Grand Central Hotel:

Although the Grand Central has been, daily, a scene of busy activity since it was first opened, Mr. Powers has found time this winter, with the aid of a *corps* of skilled artists in each department, to make his splendid hotel look fresher and more beautiful than ever.—Most noticeable, perhaps, among the recent improvements are the new and tasteful designs in fresco-work which adorn the halls, parlors, grand dining room, and exchanges. In keeping with this, solid and polished walnut and white and variegated marble predominate below, while rich patterns of Royal Wilton and Axminster carpets cover the floors in every direction above. The Grand Central is also growing famous for its table. Another deserving feature, now in great favor, is the plan of rates adopted by the Grand Central, which allows the guest to choose the *price and location* of his room, the prices $3, $3.50, and $4 being charged according to the floor selected.

SALE BILLS.—The sale bill season will soon open, and we would remind our readers that we have the largest assortment of display type and cuts in the county, and one of the best job printers in the State. If you want a handsome illustrated sale bill, leave your order at the JOURNAL office. tf.

We have an eighty dollar Sewing Machine that we will give to any young lady who will raise us eighty new subscribers that will pay within the year at the rate of $2 per subscriber. Here is a chance. This ought to be done in two or three townships we can name, without much effort. tf.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY GOODS.—Miss E. M. Africa has just returned rom the east with a large and fashionable stock of bonnets, hats, notions, assortment of children's aprons, &c., &c. And every thing in her line. tf.

THE cheapest and best place to buy your Groceries, is at Massey's 603 Washington st. All goods are fresh and warranted to give satisfaction. [18-4t

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND FEET of dry White Pine Flooring and Weatherboarding for sale at the Huntingdon Car Works, at low prices for cash. mch4 2t

### VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

SHPICEHOLS, PA., March 14, 1874.

MR. EDITOR FON DER JHARNEL:—Ever sidder das Ich fon Hollordorf awek g'tsogha bin, un bin doh nuner gegha Huntingdon g'mooved, hop ich immer so a wennich von a hankerin kot tsu schreiva for eier bully tseidung. De menshta fon de leite in der United Shtates sin glaubich shunt so tsimlich gud bekont mit mir unt meiny breefa, un weil ich olsfot yusht schreib wegha socha fon der graesht intressa, ich bin g'wiss das de laeser fon der JHARNAL waera froh olly g'but tsu haera fon mir widder. Awver ferleicht husht du ortlich feel neiy subschribers grickt sidder letcht Free-yohr,—sellamols we du aens fon meiny Hollerderfer breefa g'published husht.—un ich hop en notion das es waer besser won ich ehna a glae bletly ous meiner history gevva deht, so das se my breefa a wennich besser appreciata kenna.

Well, ich bin der Rev. Mr. Donny (des is yusht en kotsa waek for Doniel) Dellerschlecker, D. D., (des D. D. shtaet for duster fon derwiniy weil ich ols opmohl g'prediched hop). Ich wor der predicher wo dot in sellem nochberschaft ols de ormy sinder op g'herveled hut. Ich wor aw considered en ivverrous guder shpeaker, un besides ich hop aw der graesht reshpect fon der community kot, un especially fon der weibsleite commonwelce. Ich hop's predicha gud g'glicha, un se hen mich g'glicha for en predicher, un woris net for eh ding waer g'wesst, waer ich dort g'blivva; un now will ich eich sawgha worum.

About a yohr oder so tserick, du mindsht du husht, aw g'fonga articles tsu schreiva in deiner tseidung von wegha en ousg'schimfter *pfoff*, beim nomma A. L. Kuss oder Goss, oder eppas so, wo als en professer in de koraseera department fon der Cassville Soldiers' orphans' Schull, un war hut de yungy maed so perfectly g'trained, das se hen missa era korsets awek laegha for a weil, un graesery maed era reck laena, bis era graduation dok, wo so unbedenkt kumma is ep se sechtsae yohr (16 yohr) old sin worra. Well, weil der unferschimft, unmonnerlich unbormhaertsich, ferhoghelled, ferhuddlet, ferdifelet, ferflucht, loomp, fon en Professor en predicher wor, hut des ding en shodda iver feel fon de onnery, predicher g'schmissa, un especially iver selly wo so tsimlich popular worra, unner de weibsleit oder ladies, as we ich wor druvva in Hollerdorf. Well, de maenshta fon de beshty fon meiny members, sin ufreerish worra, particularly de g'heierdy menner, wo shaeny weiver kot hen, und, de oldy mommies wo shaeny dochtera g'eghened hen, un hen on mich g'bettled das ich set predicha uf gevva un in politics ny geh un lawfa for kunshtvveler; oder set noch de west tsegha, oder set en suicide maeha; oder weil ich noch leddich wor, set ich mich en frauw tsu house nehma, so das se ruich shloafa kenda. Ich bin deno tsu der conclusion kumma das ich deht era letchta adwice nehma, und letcht Shpoad-yohr, hop ich de Tilly Wonsadaedner g'heired, un bin doh nunner on Shpicehols g'mooved, un wohn now uf en bowerei. Es waer mir awver liever won Ich's net g'du het, for dorrich der gons letcht winter hop ich ols free ins bet missa geh, un in ehra plats leia bis se kumma is un deno nivver rulia in my eghener kelda platz, un ich bin net ivver my hooshta ollaweit noch. DONNY DELLERSHLECKER, D. D.

N. B.—Ich schreib ferleicht olly woch, awver olly tswae wocha for sure, und shick dir oil de nyes. D. D.

### HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by Henry & Co

WHOLESALE PRICES.
HUNTINGDON, PA., March 10, 1874.

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine Flour | $ 6 25 |
| Extra Flour | 7 50 |
| Family Flour | 8 00 |
| Red Wheat | 1 60 |
| White Wheat | 1 65 |
| Bark per cord | 5 00 |
| Barley | 60 |
| Butter | 25 |
| Brooms ₰ doz | 2 50 |
| Beeswax ₰ pound | 30 |
| Beens ₰ bushel | 2 00 |
| Beef | 8 |
| Cloverseed ₰ 64 pounds | 4 75 |
| Corn ₰ bushel on car | 65 |
| Corn shelled | 65 |
| Chickens ₰ lb | 8 |
| Corn Meal ₰ cwt | 1 50 |
| Candles ₰ lb | 12½ |
| Cranberries ₰ quart | 18 |
| Dried Apples ₰ lb | 5 |
| Dried Cherries ₰ lb | 7 |
| Dried Beef | 20 |
| Eggs | 20 |
| Feathers | 75 |
| Flaxseed ₰ bushel | 1 60 |
| Hops ₰ pound | 25 |
| Hams smoked | 12½ |
| Shoulder | 8 |
| Side | 9 |
| Hay ₰ ton | 14 00 |
| Lard ₰ lb new | 11 |
| Large onions ₰ bushel | 1 25 |
| Oats | 40 |
| Potatoes ₰ bushel new | 65 |
| Plaster ₰ ton ground | 14 00 |
| Rags | 2 |
| Rye | 70 |
| Rye Chop ₰ cwt | 1 75 |
| Rye Straw ₰ bundle | 12 |
| Wool washed | 40@45 |
| Wool unwashed | 30 |

### PHILADELPHIA PRODUCE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Cotton is in limited request, with sales of middlings at 16@16¼c. for upland and gulf.

Prime cloverseed is in fair demand at full prices, but common grades are quiet. Sales of good and choice Pennsylvania at 8⅞@8¾c ₰ lb. Timothy is quoted at $3 15@3 20. Flaxseed is in demand by the crushers at $2 25.

The flour market is less active, and only a few hundred barrels sold in lots at $6@6 50 for superfine; $6@6 87½ for extras; $6 50 for Wisconsin extra family; $6 75@7 87½ for Minnesota do. do.; $7 25@8 for Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana do. do., and $8 25@10 22 for fancy brands. Rye flour is quoted at $4 75. In corn meal no sales.

There is very little movement in the wheat market. Sales of 2,400 bushels western red at $1 60@1 65; Pennsylvania amber at $1 72; No. 1 spring at $1 48, and white spring at $1 55. Rye sells at 90c. Corn is held firmly, but there is very little doing. Sales of 2,000 bushels yellow at 75@76c. Oats are quiet and rather weak in price. Sales of western white at 60@62c; Pennsylvania do. at 57@58c., and mixed at 55@57c. In barley and malt no sales.

Whiskey is quiet at 97c for western iron bound.

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The *Post's* financial article says: Gold opened at 111¼ and sold at 111⅜@111⅝, until 11:30 o'clock, since which time sales have been at 111⅝@111¾ and 111½@111¾. On gold loans the rates have been 3@3¼ per cent. for carrying.

Foreign exchange is dull but steady, with sales of prime bankers' up to 481@481½; nominal rates being 481½@488.

In the money market borrowers on call are supplied at 3@4 per cent., and prime mercantile paper passes at 6@6, the supply offering being very small. Government bonds are ⅛ to ¾ lower than yesterday. Southern state bonds were active and strong for Tennessees and Missouris, to which dealings were confined.

There was increased activity in Wall street markets today, accompanied with general depression and a decline of ⅝ in gold, and ½@3 per cent. in stocks. There was sharp pressure to sell at intervals, and a strong bearish feeling prevailed.

### Marriages.

MAXWELL—KOUGH.—At the residence of the bride's parents, in Germany Valley, on the 10th ult., by the Rev. John Gluck, Mr. A. Maxwell, of Mount Union, to Miss Lottie S. Kough, of Shirley township Huntingdon county, Pa.

SHOOP—LATHEROW.—At the residence of the bride's parents, in Germany Valley, on the 18th ult., by the Rev. Wm. A. McKee, Mr. C. C. Shoop, of Tell township, to Miss Lizzie Latherow, of Shirley township.

WHITE—CORBIN.—On the 26th ult., by the Rev. D. W. Hunter, Mr. John W. White to Miss Margery Corbin, both of Raystown Branch.

SPONEYBARGER—GIPPLE.—On the 3d inst., by the same, Mr. James E. Speneybarger to Miss Clara L. Gipple, all of Huntingdon, Pa.

MADDEN—OSWALT.—On the 3d inst., by the same, at the Morrison House, H. Clay Madden, District Attorney for Huntingdon county, to Miss Mattie Oswalt, all of this place.

HAMPTON—COLABINE.—On the 5th inst., in Lewistown, by the Rev. W. G. Furguson, Elijah H. Hampton to Miss Mary Colabine, all of Huntingdon county.

### Deaths.

HATFIELD.—On the 3d inst., in this place, Margaret, wife of Adam Hatfield, aged 73 years, 3 months and 4 days.

SMITH.—In Juniata township, on the 3d inst., after a lingering illness, Mrs. Mary Ellen, wife of John C. Smith, in the 35th year of age.

SMITH.—Near M'Alavey's Fort, on the 3d inst., Thomas Smith, in the 81st year of his age.

### Real Estate.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, J. HALL MUSSER

HUNTINGDON LAND AGENCY. Persons having Real Estate to *sell*, as well as those who wish to purchase, will find it greatly to their advantage to consult the undersigned, who, in connection with their practice as Attorneys-at-Law, in the settlement of Estates, &c., are able to effect speedy and satisfactory purchases and sales of farms, town properties, timber lands, &c.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Huntingdon, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE OF A VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY IN SHIRLEYSBURG, PA. The undersigned will offer, at Public Sale, on the premises, on

*SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1874,*

at one o'clock in the afternoon, all that valuable lot of ground, situate in the borough of Shirleysburg, Huntingdon county, Pa., being 60 feet in front on Main street, and extending in depth 140 feet and having thereon erected a good FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, two and a half stories high, 35 feet front by 20 feet in depth with a good cellar underneath; first story having four rooms and second story having five rooms; also, a back kitchen 14x18 feet; also, a Wagonmaker Shop 24x26 feet two stories high which, with little cost can be converted into a Dwelling-House or made to suit any other business. A good well of water at the door, Stable and other necessary outbuildings. There is choice fruit on this lot, such as Apples, Pears, Peaches, Grapes, &c. This is a full lot of ground according to the plot of said town and is located in the principal business portion of the Main street. This property is one of the most desirable in the place for a private residence or for business purposes—being within one-fourth of a mile of the depot on the East Broad Top Railroad—which railroad has lately been completed as far as Orbisonia, four miles South of Shirleysburg. Any information desired in regard to the property can be had by addressing the undersigned at Huntingdon, Pa., or WILLIAM HARVEY, Shirleysburg, Pa.

TERMS OF SALE.—One hundred dollars to be paid by purchaser when property is knocked down; six hundred dollars on the first of April next, when deed will be delivered and possession given; and the balance on the first day of April 1875, with interest from April 1, 1874, to be secured by the judgment note of the purchaser.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
March4,1874-ts. Attorney for Wm. Harvey.

COLORED PRINTING DONE AT the Journal Office at Philadelphia prices


## New Advertisements.

IOWA AND NEBRASKA!

MILLIONS OF ACRES OF THE BEST LAND in the West, for sale on *Ten Years' Credit, at 6 per Cent. interest*, by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company.

NO PAYMENTS REQUIRED

except interest, till fifth year. Rich *Soil*, warm *Climate*, long *Seasons*, low *Taxes*, and free *Education*, *Free Fare* and *low Freights* on household goods to those who

BUY THIS YEAR.

For Circulars and Maps, with full particulars, address GEO. S. HARRIS,
Land Com'r, Burlington, Iowa.
March4-4t.

BUCKEYE POULTRY YARDS, OFFER FOR SALE,

EGGS FOR HATCHING,

From the following varieties of Pure-Bred Land and Water Fowls, at $2.50 per dozen:

Dark and Light Brahmas; Buff, Black, White and Partridge Cochins; Brown and White Leghorns; White and Silver-Grey Dorkings; Plymouth Rocks; Houdans; Black Red, Earl Derby, and Pile Games; Rouen and Aylesbury Ducks; Toulouse and Bremen Geese.

I warrant one-half of each dozen Eggs to hatch; if they do not I will replace them at 50 cents per dozen. Send Stamp for circular. Eggs sent C. O. D., if desired. Address,
ISAAC LYNDE,
March4-2mos. Marlboro, Stark Co. O.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of JOHN RICHARDS, deceased.*]

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of John Richards, late of Coalmont borough, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

RICHARD OWENS,
THOS. J. RICHARDS,
March4. Coalmont, P. O.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

C. C. True Cape Cod Cranberry, best sort for C. Upland, Lowland, or Garden, by mail, prepaid, $1.00 per 100, $5.00 per 1,000. A priced Catalogue, of this and all Fruits, Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs, Bulbs, Roses, Plants, &c., and FRESH FLOWER AND GARDEN SEEDS, the choicest collection in the country, with all novelties, will be sent gratis to any plain address. 25 sorts of either Flower, Garden, Tree, Fruit, Evergreen, or Herb Seeds, for $1.00, sent by mail, prepaid. WHOLESALE CATALOGUE TO THE TRADE.

B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842. [Feb.25,'74-

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

All persons indebted to J. Clark Walker, of Petersburg, are required to settle and pay the same, and all persons having claims against him are requested to present them to the undersigned.

A small stock of store goods are offered for sale and a good business stand for rent, on favorable terms.

H. ORLADY,
Petersburg, Feb. 9, 1874. Assignee.

FOR SALE

A BARGAIN.

The Stock and Fixtures of a Drug Store, Corner Third and Allegheny streets. The store-room has recently been fitted up new, and can be rented for $10 per month, $1400 will buy the stock and fixtures, satisfactory reasons given for selling. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to or address
A. P. W. JOHNSTON,
Jan.21-tf. Huntingdon, Pa.

60 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS!

60 Choice BUILDING LOTS, in Taylor's Addition to West Huntingdon," for sale.

Apply to

tf. JOHN F. MILLER

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

EDINBURGH REVIEW, (*Whig.*)
LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (*Conservative.*)
WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (*Liberal.*)
BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW (*Evangelical*)
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,
REPRINTED BY
THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
140 FULTON ST., NEW-YORK,

By arrangement with the English Publishers, who receive a liberal compensation.

These periodicals constitute a wonderful miscellany of modern thought, research, and criticism. The cream of all European books worth reviewing is found here, and they treat of the leading events of the world in master

# The Huntingdon Journal.

## Farm and Household.

### Cut This Out.

Every person should understand how to treat a flesh wound, because one is liable to be placed in circumstances, away from surgical and veterinary aid, where he may save his own life, the life of a friend or of a beast, simply by the exercise of a little common sense. In the first place, close the lips of the wound with the hand, and hold them firmly together to check the flow of blood until several stitches can be taken and a bandage applied. Then bathe the wound for a long time in cold water. "Should it be painful," a correspondent says, "take a panful of burning coals and sprinkle upon them common brown sugar, and hold the wounded part in the smoke. In a few minutes the pain will by allayed, and recovery proceeds rapidly. In my case a rusty nail had made a bad wound in my foot. The pain and nervous irritation was severe. This was all removed by holding it in smoke for fifteen minutes, and I was able to resume my reading in comfort. We have often recommended it to others, with like results. One of my men had a finger nail torn out by a pair of ice-tongs. It became very painful, as was to have been expected. Held in sugar smoke for twenty minutes, the pain ceased ann promised speedy recovery."

### Arsenic for Swine.

A correspondent of the Southern *Farmer* writes: "I heard a very reliable gentleman say that he had several pigs that lay around the yard and under the houses until they were nearly dead with the mange. They were annoying and he wanted to get rid of them, but to use his own words, he 'hated to knock them in the head with lightwood knots,' so he procured some arsenic and gave them about two grains apiece. About three hours after that he found them stretched out in the sunshine, and he thought sure they were 'goners,' but to his great surprise the pigs were up at 'grub time,' with appetites as keen as a briar.' He gave them another dose, but instead of causing their exit, they commenced thriving from that day. In a short time they had shed all the old hair and scales, a new coat come out, and he said he never had a finer or healthier lot of hogs in his life, from that time until they were killed for bacon. I know from my own experience that a certain quantity of strychnine will cure mange in hogs when nothing else will. A hog that has taken strychnine or arsenic, should not be killed in two or three months, as it will take that time for the poison to get out of the blood."

### Coal Ashes About Plum Trees.

I had a very pretty plum tree in my yard a year ago last summer. It had but a few plums on it. It looked healthy, but the fruit fell off until only seven very imperfect plums remained. That fall I dug about the tree, cut away the grass, and spread coal ashes, from the grates and stoves around it for two or three feet and about two or three inches deep and trampled the ashes lightly down. The following spring the tree leaved out nicely, was full of plums and nearly all remained on until ripe—so full were the branches that I had to tie them up to support the weight. The fruit was quite perfect in size and shape. I am sure the manner of treatment was the cause of the improvement. I think fruit trees could be thus improved—both in the quantity and quality of fruit they would produce.—*W. H. Wooden, Madison, Ind.*

THE London *Times* places the number of cattle, annually available for the butchers of Great Britain, at 2,336,000; and sheep at 11,033,000.


ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'

SAPOLIO

Is a substitute for Soap for all Household purposes, except washing clothes.

SAPOLIO

For Cleaning your House will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.

SAPOLIO

For Windows is better than Whiting or Water. No removing curtains and carpets.

SAPOLIO

Cleans Paint and Wood, in fact the entire house, better than Soap. No slopping. Saves labor. You can't afford to be without it.

SAPOLIO

For Scouring Knives is better and cleaner than Bath Brick. Will not scrath.

SAPOLIO

Is better than Soap and Sand for polishing Tinware. Brightens without scratching.

SAPOLIO

Polishes Brass and Copper utensils better than Acid or Oil and Rotten Stone.

SAPOLIO

For Washing Dishes and Glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than Soap.

SAPOLIO

Removes Stains from Maple Mantels, Tables and Statuary, from Hard-finished Walls, and from China and Porcelain.

SAPOLIO

Removes Stains and Grease from Carpets and other woven fabrics.

*There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.*

HAND SAPOLIO

A new and wonderful effective Toilet Soap, having no equal in this country or abroad.

HAND SAPOLIO

As an article for the Bath, "reaches the foundation" of all dirt, opens the pores and gives a healthy action and brilliant tint to the skin.

HAND SAPOLIO

Cleanses and Beautifies the Skin, instantly removing any stain or blemish from both hands and face.

HAND SAPOLIO

Is without a rival in the world for curing or preventing roughness and chapping of either hands or face.

HAND SAPOLIO

Removes Tar, Pitch, Iron or Ink Stains and Grease; for workers in Machine Shops, Mines, &c., is invaluable. For masking the Skin White and Soft, and giving to it a "bloom of beauty," it is unsurpassed by by any Cosmetic known.

HAND SAPOLIO

Costs 10 to 15 cents per cake, and everybody should have it. You will like it.

DON'T FAIL TO TRY THESE GOODS.

Buy it of your merchant if he has it or will procure it for you. If not, then write for our pamphlet, "All about Sapolio," and it will be mailed free.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'
20 PARK PLACE, N. Y. or No. 231 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburg, Pa.
May28,'73eowly.



Miscellaneous.

TAKE
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LIVER
LIVER
LIVER
LIVER TAKE
LIVER TAKE
LIVER TAKE
REGULATOR! REGULATOR!
REGULATOR! REGULATOR!
REGULATOR! REGULATOR!

This unrivalled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

For FORTY YEARS it has proved its great value in all diseases of the Liver, Bowels and Kidneys. Thousands of the good and great in all parts of the country vouch for its wonderful and peculiar power in purifying the Blood, stiululating the torpid Liver and Bowels, and imparting new Life and Vigor to the whole system. *Simmon's Liver Regulator* is acknowledged to have no equal as a

LIVER MEDICINE.

It contains four medical elements, never united in the same happy propyrtion in any other preparation, viz: a gentle Cathartic, a wonderful Tonic, an unexceptionable Alterative and a certain Corrective of all impurities of the body. Such signal success has attended its use, that it is now regarded as the

GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC

for Liver Complaint and prinful offspring thereof, to wit: Dyspepsia, Constipation, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, Sick Headache, Colic, Depression of Spirits, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, &c., &c.

Regulate the Liver and prevent

CHILLS AND FEVER.

*Simmons' Liver Regulator*
Is manufactured only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.

Price $1.00 per package; sent by mail, postage paid, $1.04. Prepared ready for use $1.00 and $1.50.

For sale by
JOHN READ & SONS,
Huntingdon, Pa.

June 11, 1873-1y.


PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD.

*WINTER ARRANGEMENT.*

NOVEMBER 10, 1873.

*Trains leave Harrisburg, as follows:*

For New York, at 5.30, 8.10 a. m. and 2 00 p. m.
For Philadelphia, at 5 30, 8.10 a. m. 2.00 and 4.05 p. m.
For Reading, at 5.30, 8.10 a. m. 2.00, 4.05 and 7.40 p. m.
For Pottsville, at 5.30, 8.10 a. m. and 4.05 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 3.00 p. m.
For Allentown, at 5.30, 8.10 a. m. 2.00 and 7.40 p. m.
The 5 30 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. trains have through cars for New York.
The 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. trains have through cars for Philadelphia.

*SUNDAYS:*

For New York, at 5.30 a. m.
For Allentown and Way Stations at 5.30 a. m.
For Reading, Philadelphia and Way Stations at 2.00 p. m.

*Trains for Harrisburg, leave as follows:*

Leave New York, at 9 00 a. m. 12.40 and 5 30 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia, at 9.15 a. m. 3.30 and 7.15 p. m.
Leave Reading, at 4.15, 7.40, 11.20 a. m. 1.50 6.00 and 10.15 p. m.
Leave Pottsville, at 6.00, 9.10 a. m. and 4.35 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 8 05 a. m.
Leave Allentown, at 2.10 a. m. 12.25, 4.35 and 8.55 p. m.
The 2.10 a. m. train from Allentown and the 4.15 a. m. train from Reading do not run on Mondays.

*SUNDAYS:*

Leave New York at 5.30 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.15 p. m.
Leave Reading at 4.15, 7.40 a. m. and 10.15 p. m.
Leave Allentown at 2.10 a. m. and 8.55 p. m.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
Jan.14,1874-tf. *General Superintendent.*

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

| WESTWARD | | | | | | EASTWARD. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MAIL | EXPRESS | PASSENGER | CONNELLSVILLE PASSENGER | MIXED | STATIONS. | HARRISBURG ACCOM. | MAIL | PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS. | |
| P.M. | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | P.M. | | A.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. |
| 5 07 | 2 58 | 11 33 | | 10 41 | N. Hamilton | 1003 | 4 54 | 11 59 | |
| 5 14 | 3 03 | 11 40 | | 10 55 | Mt. Union | 9 56 | 4 48 | 11 53 | |
| 5 22 | 3 09 | 11 48 | | 11 10 | Mapleton | 9 49 | 4 38 | 11 47 | |
| 5 31 | 3 15 | 11 56 | | 11 26 | Mill Creek | 9 42 | 4 29 | 11 40 | |
| 5 45 | 3 25 | 12 10 | | 11 50 | HUNTINGDON | 9 29 | 4 15 | 11 28 | |
| 6 03 | 3 40 | 12 31 | | 12 20 | Petersburg | 9 16 | 4 00 | 11 16 | |
| 6 12 | 3 48 | 12 42 | | 12 32 | Barree | 9 07 | 3 51 | 11 09 | |
| 6 19 | 3 54 | 12 50 | | 12 40 | Spruce Creek | 9 00 | 3 45 | 11 04 | |
| 6 33 | 4 05 | 1 07 | | 1 00 | Birmingham | 8 48 | 3 31 | 10 54 | |
| 6 40 | 4 12 | 1 14 | | 1 08 | Tyrone | 8 40 | 3 23 | 10 49 | |
| 6 54 | 4 20 | 1 26 | | 1 22 | Tipton | 8 30 | 3 13 | 10 42 | |
| 7 00 | 4 25 | 1 33 | | 1 30 | Fostoria | 8 18 | 3 07 | 10 37 | |
| 7 05 | 4 28 | 1 38 | | 1 36 | Bell's Mills | 8 14 | 3 03 | 10 33 | |
| 7 25 | 4 56 | 2 00 | | 2 00 | Altoona | 8 05 | 2 45 | 10 20 | |
| P.M. | A.M. | P.M. | A.M. | | | A.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. |

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 8 23 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 40 P. M.
The Pittsburg Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2.55 a m, and arrives in Altoona at 4.15 a m.
The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 46 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 10 A. M.
The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 39 A. M., and arrives at Hoonan at 6 24 A. M.
The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.45, a m, and arrives at Harrisburg 11.50 a m.
The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 1 44 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 5 00 A. M.
The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 45 P. M.
The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 11.38 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.15 a m.


DRUGS, DRUGS, DRUGS.

S. S. SMITH & SON,

No. 616 PENN STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Carbon Oil Lamps, &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes

Also, Agent for The Davis Vertical Feed Sewing Machine. Best in the world for all purposes. Aug.20,1873.


Prospectuses.


PROSPECTUS FOR 1874—SEVENTH YEAR

*THE ALDINE,*

An Illustrated Monthly journal, universally admitted to be the Handsomest Periodical in the World. A Representative and Champion of American Taste.

Not for Sale in Book or News Stores.

*THE ALDINE*, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or *timely* interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of *THE ALDINE* will be most appreciated after it has been bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness as compared with rivals of a similar class, *THE ALDINE* is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume cannot duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes for ten times its cost; and then, there are the chromos, besides!

ART DEPARTMENT, 1874.

The illustrations of *THE ALDINE* have won a world-wide reputation, and in the art centres of Europe it is an admitted fact that its wood cuts are examples of the highest perfection ever attained. The common prejudice in favor of "steel plates," is rapidly yielding to a more educated and discriminating taste which recognizes the advantages of superior artistic quality with greater facilities of production. The wood-cuts of *THE ALDINE* possess all the delicacy and elaborate finish of the most costly steel plate, while they afford a better rendering of the artist's original.

To fully realize the wonderful work which *THE ALDINE* is doing for the cause of the art culture in America, it is only necessary to consider the cost to the people of any other decent representations of the productions of great painters.

In addition to designs by the members of the National Academy, and other noted American artists, *THE ALDINE* will reproduce examples of the best foreign masters, selected with a view to the highest artistic success and greatest general interest. Thus the subscriber of *THE ALDINE* will, at a trifling cost, enjoy in his own home the pleasures and refining influences of true art.

The quarterly tinted plates for 1874 will be by Thomas Moran and J. D. Woodward.

The Christmas issue for 1874. will contain special designs appropriate to the season, by our best artists, and will surpass in attractions any of its predecessors.

PREMIUM FOR 1874.

The work originally published under the title of THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA was completed in 1863, since which time the wide circulation which it has attained in all parts of the United States, and the signal developments which have taken place in every branch of science, literature and art, have induced the editors and publishers to submit it to an exact and thorough revision, and to issue a new edition entitled THE AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

Within the last ten years the progress of discovery in every department of knowledge has made a new work of reference an imperative want.

The movement of political affairs has kept pace with the discoveries of science, and their fruitful application to the industrial and useful arts and the convenience and refinement of social life. Great wars and consequent revolutions have occurred, involving national changes of peculiar moment. The civil war of our own country, which was at its height when the last volume of the old work appeared, has happily been ended, and a new course of commercial and industrial activity has been commenced.

Large accessions to our geographical knowledge have been made by the indefatigable explorers of Africa.

The great political revolutions of the last decade, with the natural result of the lapse of time, have brought into public view a multitude of new men, whose names are in every one's mouth, and of whose lives every one is curious to know the particulars. Great battles have been fought and important sieges maintained, of which the details are as yet preserved only in the newspapers or in the transient publications of the day, but which ought now to take their place in permanent and authentic history.

In preparing the present edition for the press, it has accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring down the information to the latest possible dates, and to furnish an accurate account of the most recent discoveries in science, of every fresh production in literature, and of the newest inventions in the practical arts, as well as to give a succinct and original record of the progress of political and historical events.

The work has been begun after long and careful preliminary labor, and with the most ample resources for carrying it on to a successful termination.

None of the original stereotype plates have been used, but every page has been printed on new type, forming in fact a new Cyclopædia, with the same plan and compass as its predecessor, but with a far greater pecuniary expenditure, and with such improvements in its composition as have been suggested by longer experience and enlarged knowledge.

The illustrations which are introduced for the first time in the present edition have been added not for the sake of pictorial effect, but to give lucidity and force to the explanations in the text. They embrace all branches of science and of natural history, and depict the most famous and remarkable features of scenery, architecture and art, as well as the various processes of mechanics and manufacturers. Although intended for instruction rather than embellishment, no pains have been spared to insure their artistic excellence; the cost of their execution is enormous, and it is believed they will find a welcome reception as an admirable feature of the Cyclopædia, and worthy of its high character.

This work is sold to Subscribers only, payable on delivery of each volume. It will be completed in sixteen large octavo volumes, each containing about 800 pages, fully illustrated with several thousand Wood Engravings, and with numerous colored Lithographic Maps.

PRICE AND STYLE OF BINDING.

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|---|---|
| In extra Cloth, per vol. | $5.00 |
| In Library Leather, per vol. | 6.00 |
| In Half Turkey Morocco, per vol. | 7.00 |
| In Half Russia, extra gilt, per vol. | 8.00 |
| In full Morocco, antique, gilt edges, per vol. | 10.00 |
| In full Russia, per vol. | 10.00 |

Three volumes now ready. Succeeding volumes, until completion, will be issued once in two months.

***Specimen pages of the AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA, showing type, illustrations, etc., will be sent gratis, on application.

☞First-Class Canvassing Agents Wanted. Address the Publishers,

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nov.12,73.] 549 & 551 Broadway, N. Y

APPLETONS'
AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.
NEW REVISED EDITION.

Entirely rewritten by the ablest writers on every subject. Printed from new type, and illustrated with Several Thousand Engravings and Maps.



Every subscriber to *The Aldine* for the year 1874 will receive a pair of chromos. The original pictures were printed in oil for the publishers of *The Aldine*, by Thomas Moran, whose great Colorado picture was purchased by Congress for ten thousand dollars. The subjects were chosen to represent "The East" and "The West." One is a view in the White Mountains, New Hampshire; the other gives The Cliffs of the Green River, Wyoming Territory. The difference in the nature of the scenes themselves is a pleasing contrast, and affords a good display of the artist's scope and coloring. The chromos are each worked from thirty distinct plates, and are in size (12x16) and appearance exact fac-similes of the originals. The presentation of a worthy example of America's greatest landscape printer to the subscribers of *The Aldine* was a bold but peculiarly happy idea, and its successful realization is attested by the following testimonial, over the signature of Mr. Moran himself.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 20, 1873.

MESSRS. JAMES SUTTON & Co.

*Gentlemen.*—I am delighted with the proofs in color of your chromos. They are wonderfully successful representations by mechanical process of the original paintings.

Very respectfully,
(Signed,) THOS. MORAN.

These chromos are in every sense American. They are by an original American process, with material of American manufacture, from designs of American scenery by an American painter, and presented to subscribers to the first successful American Art Journal. If no better because of all this, they will certainly possess an interest no foreign production can inspire, and neither are they any the worse if by reason of peculiar facilities of production they cost the publishers only a trifle, while equal in every respect to other chromos that are sold single for double the subscription price of *The Aldine*. Persons of taste will prize these pictures for themselves—not for the price they did or did not cost, and will appreciate the enterprise that renders their distribution possible.

If any subscriber should indicate a preference for a figure subject, the publishers will send "Thoughts of Home," a new and beautiful chromo 14x20 inches, representing a little Italian exile whose speaking eyes betray the longings of his heart."

TERMS:

$5 per annum, in advance, with Oil Chromos free. For FIFTY CENTS extra, the chromos will be sent mounted, varnished, and prepaid by mail.

*The Aldine* will, hereafter, be obtained only by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rate; cash for subscriptions must be to the publishers direct, or handed to the local canvasser, without responsibility to the publishers, except in cases where the certificate is given, bearing the facsimile signature of James Sutton & Co.

CANVASSERS WANTED.

Any person wishing to act permanently as a local canvasser will receive full and prompt information by applying to

JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers,
Nov.12,73.] 58 Maiden Lane, New York.


Miscellaneous.


CRUMBS

Are a modern stove polish far better than any other in existence. OF Are better, because they give a finer gloss than any other polish.

COMFORT

Yield a brilliant silvery sheen, with less than half the labor required when other polishes are used

CRUMBS

Are a neat and cleanly article, making no dirt nor dust when used. OF Can be used even in the parlor without the trouble of removing

COMFORT

furniture or carpets.

Has no disagreeable sulphurous or strong acid smell when prepared for use, but are pleasant and harmless.

CRUMBS

Are put up in neat style and in a form more convenient for use than any other polish. OF In each box are 12 sticks; 1 stick is sufficient for any stove, thus all waste saved

COMFORT

Are the cheapest polish in the market, because one box at 10 cents will polish as much surface as 25 cents' worth of the old polishes.

CRUMBS

Have just taken the 1st premium at the Indianapolis Exposition, OF in competition with several of the best of the old stove polishes.

COMFORT

Buy Crumbs of Comfort of your storekeeper, if he has them, or will procure them for you; if not send us one dollar, your name, and the name of your nearest express station, and we will send you ten boxes, and samples of Bartlett's Blacking and Pearl Blueing, free of cost.

Crumbs of Comfort can be had of all Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in the United States, and Retail Dealers will find them the most profitable, from the fact that they are the fastest selling article of the kind in the market.

H. A. BARTLETT & CO.
115 North Front St., Philadelphia.
143 Chambers St., New York.
43 Broad St., Boston. [Nov.12,'73-eow. 3mos.



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COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR

*SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,*

THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED
WOODEN
AGRAFFE.
THE
COMPOUND
REST
PLANK.
THE
FULL
IRON
FRAME.
AND THE
SUSTAINING
IRON
BAR.

*A FEW REASONS*

WHY THE

ARION PIANO

*IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:*

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE

VOX JUBILANT

AND

VOX HUMANA.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years, (at our own expense.)* We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give *our* personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction,

Send your orders to
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. 7th Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Agent for Huntingdon County, No. 525½ Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.
no15


Miscellaneous.


VINEGAR BITTERS

*PURELY VEGETABLE.*

FREE FROM ALCOHOL.

*Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters* are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medical properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of the disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflamation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

*Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters* act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

*If men will enjoy good health*, let them use Vinegar Bitters as a medicine, and avoid the use of alchoholic stimulants in every form.

*Grateful Thousands* proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

*No person can take these Bitters* according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

*Billious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers*, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country, during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

*Fortify the body against disease* by purifying all its fluids with Vinegar Bitters. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

*Dyspepsia or Indigestion*, Head-ache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Billious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of the Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

*Scrofula, or King's Evil*, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mereurial affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional diseases, Walker's Vinegar Bitters have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

*For inflamatory and Chronic Rheumatism*, Gout, Billious, Remittant and Intermittant Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

*Mechanical Diseases.*—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters occasionally.

*For Skin Diseases*, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, sore Eyes, Erysipelas Itch, Scrufs, Discolorations of the skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

*Pin, Tape, and other Worms*, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

*For Female Complaints*, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

*Cleanse the Vitiated Blood* whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists & Gen'l Agts., San Francisco, California & cor. of Washington and Charlton sts., N. Y.

*Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.*

Sept.10,1872-eow1y.



DIPLOMA,
AWARDED BY THE
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To J. W. McKEE,
FOR
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"It is ingenious and will meet the wants of every matron in the land."

EXHIBITION OF 1872.
JOHN E. GAVITT, Rec. Secy. F. A. BARNARD, Prest.
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AGENTS WANTED.



DR GARVIN'S ELIXIR OF TAR.

It is recommended by regular Medical practitioners and a speedy cure guaranteed for Colds, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Consumption and all Puimmonary Complaints. Scrofula, Erysipelas, Dyspepsia and Gout. Dysentary, Cholera-morbus, Cholera and all liver and bowel complaints. Kidney diseases and all affections of the Urinal Organs—perfectly harmless—free from Mineral or Alcoholic properties—pleasant to take and never known to fail—Price $1.00 per bottle. Full particulars with medical testimony and certificates sent on application. Address, L. F. HYDE & CO., 195 Seventh Avenue, New York.



DARTS from the Devil; or Cupid Abused. A Book just issued, exposing the "PERSONALS" that have appeared in the New York Newspapers; their history and lesson. Stylish Villains fully exposed. Advertisements from desperate men to beautiful women; Clandestine meetings; how frustrated; The history of the Goodrich Tragedy the result of a "personal." Description of Living Broadway Statues. Exposes social corruption. Sent on receipt of 50 cents. Address, Unique Printing House, 36 Versey St., New York.



THE Beckwith $20 Portable Family Sewing Machine, on 30 Days Trial; many advantages over all. Satisfaction guaranteed, or $20 dollars refunded. Sent complete, with full directions. Beckwith Sewing Machine Company, 862 Broadway, N. Y.



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May7,'73-eowly.



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Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

*JOHN H. WESTBROOK*

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

*Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.*

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.



DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of
BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
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and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

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Jan. 4, '71.



FRESH ARRIVAL OF
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AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

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*For Men, Women and Children,*

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

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Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.

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DEALER IN EVERY VARIETY OF

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Jan.1,1873-1y.


Miscellaneous.


1873. 1873.

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JAMES A. BROWN

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Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the ooms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

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Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

I have also the Agency for the Orignal HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.

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Feb.14,1872.



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The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

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